THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Dulce's Order Suppressing Liberty --Arrest of American Citizens --The Spaniards Threaten a General Slaughter.

The following is the text of General Dulce's order, issued on the 12th inst., suppressing liberty:—

The Provisional Government of the nation wished to give example of its tolerance and concord, and was the first to proclaim the saving principles of the revolution of September, a new era of reconciliation and of forgiveness. I thus spoke in its name, and my words were answered by many of the islanders who, knowing the true and rightful interests of the country, accepted the honorable benefit of a mediator which offered them safety and repose in the bosom of their families, and marked the end of a war which for them could only be desperate and sterile.

Notwithstanding, the disturbers of public order, those who trust all that they may be worth in the present and their progress in the future to the inevitable destruction of the country in which they were born; and others who strive to retard the action of the tribunals of justice, far from ceasing in their work, redouble their astute machinations with the deliberate criminal end to place me in an unhappy alternative—either to remain indifferent and dumb in the presence of the rash projects which they plot, or to recur to violent means liable always to vicious interpretation, and which, over and above being repugnant to my character, may contribute to put in doubt the establishment of the political concessions of the revolution, and the noble desires and regenerating impulses of the Government. Unfortunately for them they have chosen the latter alternative.

Open, however, was the way traced in my decree of amnesty to the Rebels of Yara, and all those encountered with arms in hand the 12th of January—open till the 20th day of the present month. Not so it is to-day those who, doubtless hallucinated by the imaginary and chimerical possibility of triumph, have raised in war the cry of independence, burning houses, and destroying the future of an infinite number of families. We do not reckon on these, or those who serve them as docile instruments, in the generosity of the Government. The social questions call for efficacious remedies and terrible sacrifices. They have greatly mistaken if they have interpreted as weakness the tolerance of the Government. Public opinion in the rest of the Spanish nation manifests itself unanimously, that the integrity of the territory at all hazards and the public union is the greatest cement of the liberty of a country. The Provisional Government makes a solemn promise to preserve that and to save the sacred trust deposited which the Spanish revolution commended to it. The Government will fulfil an obligation not to be eluded. Deploring, nevertheless, to be compelled by the ill-will of the least, and the absurd ingratitude of the greater, to adopt means which, because they are not authorized by the legality won by the revolution, are necessarily contrary to the spirit of progress and the essence of modern institutions. Therefore, in use of the facilities extraordinary with which I am invested by the Provisional Government, decree the following:—

Article 1. Cease for the present and during the actual circumstances the effect of my decree of the 9th of January upon liberty of the press.

Article 2. The previous censorship is re-established.

Article 3. The cases already begun will follow the rule marked out by the laws conformably to the January decree.

Article 4. Periodicals will not be issued without written permission of the Fiscal.

Article 5. No periodical can be published without license of the Inferior Political Government.

Article 6. The contravention of any of these dispositions will be considered a treasonable offense and its author subject to court-martial.

Havana, Feb. 12, 1869.

In use of the extraordinary powers given me by the Government Provisional of the nation, I decree as follows.—

Article 1. Offenses of infidelity (*infidencia*) will be judged by ordinary courts-martial.

Article 2. The causes already begun will follow the rules of the tribunals of justice.

Article 3. All aggressions of work or word against any of the delegates of the Government will be considered an offense against the supreme authorities, and will be subject to the courts-martial. DOMINGO DULCE.

Havana, Feb. 12, 1869.

Arrest of American Citizens--Political Prisoners Becoming Numerous.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—It has been represented to the United States Government that several American citizens have been arrested on this island and thrown into the cells of the Morro Castle, and that the United States Consul, not recognized by General Dulce as possessing any diplomatic qualities, is not allowed to offer any considerations in their behalf; that the Spaniards threaten a general slaughter after the expiration of the amnesty; that the Government has not sufficient force to protect the citizens against the volunteers, and that the sailors and marines of the national vessels here sympathize with the latter in their enmity to the Cubans. There is a faint shadow of hope among American residents here that their representions may draw the attention of the venerable Secretary of State from the contemplation of the Alabama claims, and cause him for a few moments to consider the claims of his countrymen in foreign parts to protection, thereby establishing a precedent heretofore unknown in his history.

On Monday night the house of Mr. Tinker, Jr., an American citizen, was for the second time entered and searched by the police. Nothing showing his complicity with the insurrection or any infringement of the laws was found. He afterwards placed the matter before the Captain-General, who stated that he was not aware of the action of the police, and offered him a guard to protect his premises, should he require it. Political prisoners are constantly coming in from the country, and arrests here are alarmingly frequent. Indeed, both speech and action, which Lersundi quietly passed over, are under General Dulce, quickly me with arrest and incarceration. Among those recently lodged in the fortress is Don Miguel de Embil, a Mexican citizen, well known in the United States. He is a friend of Mr. Seward, who was entertained at his house on the occasion of his visit here, as was also General Sherman and other distinguished Americans coming here. A wealthy merchant, named Don Tomas Terry, of Cienfuegos, a native of Venezuela and an American citizen, arrived here yesterday, as is alleged, for the purpose of offering pecuniary aid to the Government. He was soon after arrested and placed in the "Cabanas," from whence he was released after five hours' detention, being informed that it was all a mistake and that his brother was the man wanted. A lawyer named Zaragoitia was recently arrested in the railroad station at Aguacate, not far from here, with arms, ammunition and seditious proclamations. The Matanzas papers state that his trip was for the purpose of holding a meeting in a villa near that town. The documents seized were forwarded to Dulce.

Several persons who have been arrested have, after an interview with that official, been furnished by the Captain General with a salvo conductor to leave the island, and it is stated, with much show of probability, that by threats and offers of release and permission to depart he induced them to make important disclosures of the plans of the rebels, with names of many, and that the arrests which have already taken place, and others likely to follow, particularly after the expiration of the amnesty, grew out of this.

The *Diario* of the 9th states that on the night previous "the sentinel of the powder magazine of the 'Punta' (fort) surprised a man who had scaled the surrounding wall. He was without shoes, naked to the waist, and painted black. He made resistance and received several bayonet wounds." There are various rumors concerning his intention, which, no doubt, was to fire the magazine. The fact of his being a Catalonian Spaniard gives an air of probability to the statement that he was desirous of destroying the lives of the Cubans incarcerated in the Punta.

The same journal contains the "card" of a party who was recently capsized in the bay, expressing his gratitude for the prompt and humane assistance of the officers of the American flagship Contoocook, without which he would have been drowned.

All the streets, causeways, and public places in and out of the city bearing the names of royalty have had others officially assigned them.

The Uprising.

HAVANA, Feb 16, via Key West, Feb. 17.—The United States Consul having applied for a passport for a naturalized American citizen, the latter was arrested, and the Captain-General informed the Consul that he did not recognize his right to apply for passports. The Consul has telegraphed to Washington, asking for prompt intervention to protect American citizens or accept his resignation. Havana is practically in a state of siege, and General Dulce has been urged to declare it officially, but is not inclined to do so. He may after the expiration of the term of the amnesty. Many Cubans are applying for refuge on board the United States steamer Contoocook, the flagship of Admiral Hoff. If the troubles here increase the Admiral will probably take the American citizens to Key West. An American engineer, who has come in from the jurisdiction of San Antonio, eight leagues southwest of this, reports that a body of 300 insurgents had scared the operatives from the sugar plantations in that vicinity, and work had ceased. American engineers, engaged in taking off sugar crops in the Vuelta Abajo district and elsewhere, fearing impressment, are daily coming into Havana. General Dulce has released the Cubans producing American naturalization papers. Advices from Cienfuegos state that the greatest excitement prevails there. The American residents have applied for a vessel of war to be stationed in a harbor, but have been informed that it is impossible.

A letter from Trinidad, of the 13th, states that the Cubans have risen everywhere in that vicinity, and destroyed the telegraph and stopped the mails.

LYNCH LAW.

Another Western Jail Visited and Two Prisoners Hung.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 13th says:—

A gentleman from Hillsboro, Mo., county seat of Jefferson, gives us reliable information of another summary act of vengeance by a company of armed men, who have taken upon themselves the punishment of alleged criminals without judge or jury legally constituted. The jail at Jefferson is of stone and brick, situated quite centrally, and the jailor, a deputy sheriff, occupies the upper part of the building as a residence. There were confined in the jail two men, named Charles Bickford and James Quick, both under arrest for murder. Bickford had been in the prison less than two weeks, on the suspicion that he murdered Mr. Alexander Wilker at Big river, who was shot while standing in the doorway of a dwelling, last autumn. Circumstances were decidedly indicative that Bickford was the murderer, and he was arrested at the inquest, but escaped from the officer on the way to prison, and has remained in concealment until quite recently, when he was recognized at work in a mine in Washington county, going by the name of Charles Smith. He was then rearrested and taken to Jefferson Jail. James Quick has been in custody nearly a year, on the charge of murdering Mr. Higginbottom, at Washington county, in 1861. His trial has been postponed two or three times, and his guilt was not of apparently positive proof.

On Monday morning, in the vicinity of 2 o'clock, the jailor was aroused by some two or three men, who called upon him to open and admit some prisoners. He dressed and came down to the entrance with his keys, and was at once confronted with a crowd of men in disguise, and they demanded the keys of the prison. This the jailor refused to comply with, when he was seized, bound, his keys taken, and while he was helpless the leaders went to the cells, took both the prisoners out, and under a strong escort of confederates, departed. The men were taken to an oak tree near a graveyard, about a quarter of a mile southeast of the town, where they were strung up to the limbs and left dead. The bodies remained hanging till morning, when the citizens discovered them, cut them down, and took the bodies back to town. The mob were entirely unknown to the jailor, but from some circumstances of threats against certain parties it is presumed that the locality from which they came can be guessed at. Such scenes of lawlessness are very unfortunate, however guilty the object of the terrible punishment may be, but they are terribly suggestive to wrongdoers.

HANGING MADE EASY.

Bleeding and Chloroforming a Condemned Criminal.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, of the 16th inst., states that proceedings to remove Sheriff Weaver, of Oneida county, under whose directions the murderer Carswell was executed, are now in progress, an investigation having been ordered by the Governor. The charges are substantially as follows:—That Sheriff Weaver caused or allowed Carswell to be bled before his execution almost to exhaustion; that chloroform was afterwards administered in the Sheriff's own presence, and that the prisoner was apparently dead when hung. That a miscellaneous crowd of several hundred persons was allowed to be present, some of whom had appointments as deputies and others who had not; that they hooted, snow balled each other, and misbehaved themselves otherwise in the presence of the Sheriff, who made no endeavor to restrain them; that the pretended deputies were only spectators, had nothing to do with the execution and were not sworn in. That blank appointments as deputies in the shape of cards were distributed to individuals to be filled out at their pleasure, and were so used, and were even sold in the street; that women, children, even little girls were present under circumstances which showed that the Sheriff knew, or ought to have known of it; and, finally, that the whole affair was scandalous, indecent, and a mockery of justice. A. M. Beardsley, of Utica, has been appointed by the Governor as a Commissioner to take evidence in the case, which will be submitted to Governman Hoffman, in whom is vested the power of removal. H. O. Southworth, of Rome, has been appointed Deputy Attorney-General for the purpose of conducting the prosecution. The examination is to be held in Utica at the Court House, on the first day of March.

Portugal—Economy on the Throne.

The following is the letter addressed by the King of Portugal to the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, the Prime Minister, on the occasion of his Majesty announcing the cession of a portion of the civil list of the royal family in favor of the public treasury. The letter is as follows:—

My Dear Marquis—The late administrative crisis being at an end, and while we are still occupied with the financial question, which rightly deserves our attention, I hasten to acquaint you, as President of the Council of Ministers, that the Queen, myself, and my sons are desirous to be the first to contribute as much as in our power to diminish the heavy burdens of the treasury. The Queen proposes to cede the tenth part, myself 36,000,000 reis, and my sons, 4,000,000 reis from our annual civil lists for the necessities of the State during the next financial year. I assure you that, whatever the circumstances, the country will find me and the royal family always ready to perform our share in bearing the burdens of the State. Believe me to be, yours affectionately, LUIZ.

CRIME.

A Blacksmith Fearfully Beaten in His Shop With a Hammer.

The New York *Herald*, of this morning says:

Yesterday afternoon a laconic despatch was received at the Central Office from the Twentieth precinct, calling for the Coroner to proceed to "No. 133 West Thirty third street, and take the ante mortem examination of Peter McDonald (?), who lies at the point of death from injuries received at the hands of another person."

Inquiries were made at the Twentieth precinct for particulars, when the sergeant on duty knew nothing regarding the case beyond what was telegraphed above. Captain Hedden, however, briefly gave the particulars to those representatives of the press who applied. From his statement, and those of the friends of the injured man, the following facts have been obtained:—

On the 25th ult. Mr. McDonald, who is a boss blacksmith, was engaged in his shop in Forty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in the act of shoeing a horse, when one James McDonald, or McDunn, a discharged journeyman of his, who resides in Ninth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, accompanied by a friend, came to the door. The friend remained outside James McDonald entered and got into an angry discussion with McDonald the elder, which progressed for some little time, when Jim became so enraged that he seized the hammer Peter was using and dealt him a severe blow on the head with it. This was followed by another on the temple that rendered the man insensible. The ruffian followed up his assault with the hot tongs, which it is supposed he applied to the left arm, as the flesh has been laid open. The wounded man's nose also bears the impress of teeth, leading to the supposition that during the fight Jim bit Peter on that organ. The assailant, after committing the assault, left his victim for dead, and fled. An officer of the Twentieth precinct subsequently arrested the would-be murderer, and he was taken to Jefferson Market and committed for trial. A week ago last Friday Mr. McDonald was sufficiently convalescent to permit his transfer to the Grand Jury room, where he made affidavit, detailing the facts of the felonious assault. The fatigue attending that action, it appears, resulted injuriously, and he has been growing worse ever since.

Yesterday he became so low that the attending physician pronounced his recovery improbable, and Coroner Flynn proceeded to hold an ante-mortem examination. Mr. McDonald was in such a critical condition that his evidence could not be taken.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the case, however, is that after the commitment of the man Jim McDonald, to await trial, and while in the custody of Sheriff O'Brien's deputies, he was by some means "lost" and made good his escape. The officer who originally arrested him the same night of his escape encountered the ruffian—such is the statement of the injured man's friends—and on attempting to arrest him was twice fired upon, and the fellow made his escape and is still at large. Captain Hedden justly feels indignant at the facility with which this prisoner escaped, and is doing all in his power to secure his re-arrest.

In answer to a despatch from the Central Office, sent at thirty minutes past ten last night, the following information from the blotter of the Twentieth precinct was furnished:—

January 25—From Twentieth—At three P. M.—An altercation in Fortieth street, near Ninth avenue, whereby a man named P. Philip McDunn was struck on the head with a hammer, in the hands of James McDonald, injuring him severely. McDonald was arrested. McDunn was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Woodruff.

At ten o'clock McDonald was still living, but in a very feeble condition, and his physician was of the opinion that he would not survive the night.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Report of the United States Inspectors upon the Steamboat Collision.

After a rigid and minute investigation into the causes which resulted in the collision between the steamers America and the United States, on the Ohio river, by which a number of lives were lost, the United States inspectors have come to the conclusion that the disaster was chiefly owing to the carelessness of the pilots on the said steamboats. It appears that the ill-fated steamers were perfect in all their appointments and equipped in strict compliance with the law, some of the equipments being in excess of those legally prescribed. The pilots and commanders had for many years previous to the accident sustained high reputation as careful and skilled officers; but the Inspectors revoke the licenses of both pilots, in view of the strong testimony showing that certain rules established by the Board of Supervising Inspectors for the government of pilots had been violated, thus causing a collision which might have been avoided. The rules referred to are as follows:—

Rule 1. When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to keep to the right, and two sounds of the steam whistle to keep to the left. These signals to be made first by the ascending steamer. If the dangers of navigation, darkness of the night, narrowness of the channel, or any other cause, render it necessary for the descending boat to take the other side, she can do so by making the necessary signals, and the ascending steamer must govern herself accordingly. These signals to be observed by all steamers, either day or night.

Rule 2. Should steamers be likely to pass near each other, and these signals should not be made and answered by the time such boats shall have arrived at the distance of 800 yards from each other, the engines of both boats shall be stopped; or should the signal be given and not properly understood from any cause whatever, both boats shall be backed until their headway shall be fully checked, and the engines shall not be again started ahead until the proper signals are made, answered and understood.

Rule 10. Doubts or fears of misunderstanding signals may be expressed by several short sounds of the whistle in quick succession.

After a careful review of the testimony it is the opinion of the Inspector that the pilots of both boats were at fault. The pilot of the America, when he first signalled, blew two sounds of the whistle, and while sounding the first blast, that of the United States was evidently also blown, one sound simultaneously, and ceasing with the first sound of the America's whistle, which entirely prevented the pilot of the United States from hearing it.

Hearing only the second sound blown at that time by the America, and supposing he had received one whistle in answer, he came ahead, and as both boats were approaching each other rapidly during the time the signals were being exchanged, they were too close to avoid collision when the signals were exchanged the second time, when they immediately stopped and backed, but it was too late.

—In the chapel of the Tuileries were lately married the heir of Marshal Ney and the widow of Labedoyère's son.

—The Mexican papers accuse the President and Minister Roseerans of hinting at annexation in their public utterances.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tennessee Militia--General Thomas' Advice--Booth's Remains in Baltimore.

A Laconic Telegram from General Thomas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A State official received a letter from Major-General Thomas yesterday, plainly intimating that the sooner the Tennessee militia were disbanded the better, as General Grant would after his inauguration see that peace was preserved without the aid of such troops.

Arrival of Booth's Remains at Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—The remains of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, were deposited today in the undertaker's (Weaver) private vault, in Green Mount Cemetery. They were followed by his mother and younger brother, and some others. They are finally to be transferred to the Baltimore Cemetery. There are lot-holders and others interested in these cemeteries who are displeased at the idea of having so foul an assassin's remains within their enclosures, and the matter may yet give trouble.

Fatal Accident.

GARRISONS, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A son of Professor Whitehorn, of Union College, New Jersey, and civil engineer on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, was thrown from a hand car on that road last night and fatally injured. He was twenty-one years old.

Murder Trial.

NORWICH, Feb. 18.—In the Corbin Kidder murder a jury was drawn in ten hours. Lyman Tremain conducts the prosecution and A. J. Parker the defense.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 18—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 78¼. American stock market steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¼; Great Western, 37¼.

PARIS, Feb. 18—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—A. M.—Cotton market flat; middling uplands, 11¼@12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 6000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 32s. 6d. for old.

HAVRE, Feb. 18.—Cotton closed quiet last night at 139f. on the spot.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 18—1 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 78¼. American stocks steady; Illinois Central, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—1 P. M.—Provisions dull. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	161	West. Union Tel.	36⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.R.	35¼	Cleveland & Toledo	104
Ph. and Res. R.	92½	Toledo & Wab.	64¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.c	65½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	77¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82	Adams Express	63⅞
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	90⅛	Tenn. 6s, new	66¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¾	Gold	134⅛
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	118		
Pacific Mail S. Co.	106½		

Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dempsey Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—In the case of Joseph M. Donahue, tried for the murder of James Dempsey, the jury last night at ten o'clock returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

No cases being ready for trial, the Court had nothing before it to-day.

Appointment.

Mr. Thomas Ashton having served in the capacity of tipstave in this Court for thirteen years, with much credit to himself, has very deservedly been appointed to the position of Assistant Crier of the Court under Mr. Bull.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams. The city list was under argument to-day.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Agnew.—Black vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company. An action to recover the value of certain shares of stock. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Rhoads vs. Beaumont. An action of ejectment to try the title to real property. Before reported. The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

Kiana Heiman vs. Louis Paris. An action to recover damages for a breach of marriage promise. Verdict for plaintiff, $500.

A. Purves & Son vs. John C. Davis. An action to recover for leather sold and delivered. On trial.

—The Rev. P. V. Nasby received three votes in the Massachusetts Legislature, Saturday, as preacher of the next election sermon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....FEBRUARY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....32 | 11 A. M.....46 | 2 P. M.....46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Brooklyn, Stanickson & Co.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr William Wilson, Bacon, Salem, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, 10 days from Havana, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 16—6 P. M.—Brigs Harry Stewart, Mary Grace, and Ida L. Ray, before reported, remain at the Breakwater.

Barque Black Brothers, for Rotterdam and schr F. St. Clair Edwards, for Sagua, both from Philadelphia, went to sea this morning. Wind NW.; blowing fresh.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Kelwa, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken Jan. 17, lat. 38, long. 20.

Barque Foyle, May, hence, at Antwerp 26 inst.

Barquentine Charles McCarthy, Barclay, from Falkland Islands, returned to Buenos Ayres Dec. 29, and was chartered to proceed up the Parana river, with government stores.

Barque Goffredo, Balsamo, hence, at Gibraltar 23d ult., and sailed 25th for Genoa.

Barque Potosi, Coolidge, hence for Leghorn, sailed from Gibraltar 21st ult.

Brig A. C. Titcomb, Titcomb, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Josephine, Lincoln, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., 100 miles S. by E. of Sandy Hook.

Schr S. Castner, Robinson, hence, at Cienfuegos 31 instant.

Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, hence, at Cienfuegos 9th inst.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Newell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Financial and Commercial

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—Mr. Connell and Mr Hensey presented petitions for the passage of an act granting the use of the northwest corner of Penn Square to the Academy of Natural Sciences; and of one to guard against old teachers being left without support.

Mr. Connell presented the memorial of the House of Refuge managers for an appropriation to erect additional buildings; also, one from the Orthopedic Hospital for an appropriation of five thousand dollars.

Bills in place being in order, Mr. Connell offered one providing for the appointment of superintendents and the election of supervisors of highways in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of the city of Philadelphia. The Court of Common Pleas is to appoint three citizens of each ward to act as superintendents of highways of their wards for three years who are to levy and assess a sum sufficient for the renewal, preservation, and repair of said highways and the bridges and culverts thereof, no more than ten cents on each hundred dollars.

Also one charging the name of the West Philadelphia Mutual Saving Fund and Trust Company to the West Philadelphia Banking Company increasing the par value of stock and changing the number of directors.

House of Representatives.

Various reports of committees were read, among them the following:—

From Mr. Hoiges, with favorable recommendation, an act authorizing stockholders of railroad companies to vote by proxy and to exercise all the rights of controlling their own property.

By Mr. Hoag, with favorable recommendation, an act relative to street cleaning in Philadelphia, published last week, altered so as to require the contract to be let to the low st and the best bidder, and the Board of Health to do the work if the contractor fails.

By Mr. Rogers, without amendment, an act providing for a House of Correction.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, George Greining, charged with the murder of Patrick Tiernan, in December last, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

There is more demand for money. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were in steady demand for investment. 109¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113⅞ for 6s of 1881.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 46@46¼, closing at the former rate, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 123¼, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 43, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55½ a55¾, no change. 69 was bid for Norristown; 54¾ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 9¼ for Catawissa common; 32½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 63 for West Philadelphia; 11½ for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 238 was bid for North America; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; 45 for Consolidation; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 53 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal preferred sold at 60, no change; 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 29½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12¼ for Susquehana Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 Pa 6s, 2 series	105⅜	121 sh Leh Val	55⅝
$500 City 6s, New	100⅝	4 do	55½
$8000 do	101	8 sh Mor Ca Pf	60
$3000 do	101	100 sh N Y & M	4⅛
$400 do	100½	200 sh Read R	45⅝
$2000 do	101	100 do	46 1-16
$1100 do	100½	100 do	46⅛
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	99¼	400 do	46 3-16
$500 N P R 7s	89¼	100 do	46⅛
$5000 Sun & E 7s	99½	200 do	46⅛
$64 Sch Nav stp	64½	600 do	46⅜
$7000 Leh 6s, gold	85½	100 do	46 3-16
10 sh Phila Bk	160	200 do	46⅜
40 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 do	46 1-16
100 do	56½	200 do	46 4-16
29 do	56⅝	100 do	46⅝
76 sh C & Am	123½	200 do	46
10 sh Lit Sch R	48	100 do	46 1-16

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111⅝; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@115; 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 112⅝@113; July, 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1867, 110@110½; do. 1868, 110¼@110⅝; 10-40s, 109¼@109⅝. Union Pacific bonds, 101@101¼. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do., 1865, new, 109¾@110; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110½; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101@101¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	.	134⅜	11·40 A. M.	.	134¼
11·06 "	.	134⅜	11·45 "	.	134¼
11·15 "	.	134⅝	11·50 "	.	134¼
11·28 "	.	134¼	11·55 "	.	134⅜

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The elements of Wall street are ranging themselves with the various cliques which originally gave the impetus to the speculation which carried prices to their present figure. New cliques are forming, and will soon be waging a fierce war with each other. The latest of these organizations is the 'Government clique,' who were discovered through the terrible losses inflicted upon them by the unexpected appreciation of our bonds in Europe. They were largely 'short,' and were forced into sight by the writhing which they showed at the sudden disarrangement of their plans. The 'bear' element in the general market has also been augmented by the turn which affairs have taken, so that Wall street promises to be the scene of a very pretty struggle in the immediate future between all the various rival interests. It is now said that it is to the advantage of two of these powerful combinations to prevent the passage of the Hooper bill in the Senate, forbidding the increase of the bonded debt, and that the effort will be made, if not to defeat it, at least to delay it until the cliques have been enabled to withdraw from the complications of the street. It will be noticed by the Washington reports that the House has passed the bill which is to take the excess of currency from the New England banks and distribute it to the South. A redistribution of this kind will be beneficial to the great mercantile interests in removing another of the sources of monetary disturbance arising from the shipments and reshipments of currency."

From the Tribune.

"Money was variable; no loans are reported at less than 7 per cent. in currency, and 7 per cent in coin was bid throughout; early in the day as high as ⅝ per cent. was paid, and there was an appearance of great stringency, which continued until about 2 o'clock, when money was offered for a short time at currency interest. At the close of bank hours it became active again, and 1-16 was paid for its use over night. These singular fluctuations in rates caused much discussion, and were no doubt caused by artificial means. There is no surplus of loanable funds in this market; the banks lost over $1,000,000 in greenbacks last week, and there is a continued demand from the West, which must increase steadily for the next month, in order to move the crops. No shipments have been made South this week worthy of mention, but heavy amounts have already been sent, and for the first time since the war the people of that section have money to circulate; the amount that will remain there will be large, and prevent the heavy accumulation that we have had here in years past."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	161¾	Pa. M. Steam. Co.	106
N. Y. and Erie R.	35¾	Western Union T.	36¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	92¼	Cleveland and Tol.	104
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	64¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. pref.	77¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	90¾	Adam Express Co	63⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¾	Tennessee 6s, new	66¼
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	118	Gold	134⅛

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7·25@7·75 for Minnesota do. do.; $8@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10·50@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth $7@7·25 ₱ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description there is a good inquiry at full prices; sales of 1000 bushels good and choice red at $1·80@1·90, and amber at $1·90@1·95. Rye sells at $1·55@1·65 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request, but the offerings are light; sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 88@89c.; and 600 bushels new white at 94c. Oats are scarce and firmer; 3000 bushels Western sold at 74@76c., and some prime at 70@73c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is scarce, and wanted at $50 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Clover seed attracts considerable attention; and 200 bushels sold at $9·75@10. Timothy is worth $3·75, and from second hands it sells at $4. Flaxseed commands $2·62@2·65.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Cotton dull and heavy; 300 bales sold at 29c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; Sales, $5·80@7·20 for Ohio, $6·75@8·30 Western, $5·65@8·40 Southern, $6·60@12·50 California. $6@8·20 for old, and $8·5·@10·65 for new; sales of 6·60 bbls. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·38@1·60; white Michigan at $2·12½. Corn quiet and declined 1c.; sales of 37,000 bushels mixed Western at 89@91c. Oats dull and declined 1c.; sales of 21,000 bushels at 76c afloat; and 74½ in store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and lower; new mess, $32·75@32·87½; prime, $28·50@27·25. Lard dull; steam, 19¼@20c. Whisky quiet; free, 95.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 134¾. Exchange, 8¾; 5-20s, 1862 114¾; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 112½; new, 110¼; 1867, 110¾; 10 40s 109¾; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 87. Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 61½; Reading, 92½; Hudson River, 98; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 41; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 128¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18—Cotton very dull; middling uplands held at 29c. Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime Valley red, $2·20@2·30. Corn opened firm and closed dull; white, 90@95c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·30@1·

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Future of Cuba.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are this day in the United States several thousands of Cubans, and the number is daily increasing. Some of these were driven hither by stress of revolution, as more will be. Nearly all are of the more fortunate class—that is, they have been educated, are generally above want, and have more than average intelligence. We see no reason to doubt that they fairly represent the great body of the white and nearly white natives of the "ever faithful" isle.

Now, when we say that ninety-nine in every hundred of these Cubans are intensely hostile to the subjection of their isle to the mother country, and anxiously desire its speedy and utter overthrow, we know that we are entirely within the truth. And we see no reason to doubt their assurances that the entire mass of the native white Cubans feel and hope as they do—that they not merely desire independence of Spain, but passionately insist on it.

This is not a freak. The feeling has been strong and steadily growing for years. The Cubans feel that Spain has been a step-mother to their bounteous isle—that she has regularly milked it, and fleeced it, and squeezed it, first through her selfish, one-sided laws and edicts; next, through her locust hordes of needy and greedy officials. It is quite moderate to estimate at twenty millions per annum the money drawn from Cuba by Spaniards for services that the Cubans would have much preferred to do without.

The consequences of this rapacious policy were:—1. Remonstrance; 2. Distrust; 3. Alienation; 4. Repugnance; 5. Intense, implacable hate. If the people of Cuba were to-day required to determine by vote whether to remain Spanish or become Turkish, hard as the alternative would be, they would decide at all events not to remain Spanish. And civil war is daily aggravating their hostility to Spanish rule.

Time was, and not long ago, when Spain might have held Cuba by earning and winning the confidence and gratitude of her colored inhabitants. Had the Provisional Government at the outset abolished slavery and affirmed the equal rights of all men, Spain would have retained a powerful party in Cuba; but she let slip the golden moment, allowing the insurgents to precede her in declaring slavery no more; and even now we only fear that the Provisional Government will recommend to the Constituent Cortes that slavery be abolished and precluded. "Thank you for nothing" is the inevitable response of the long-trampled race, already freed by decree of the insurgent chiefs, and enrolled in the ranks of their armies.

We cannot say what may be the result of this spring's campaign or of next summer's yellow fever. Dulce may possibly overrun the island and report the insurrection utterly crushed. Cuba may soon have a mockery of representation in the Cortes itself. No one can safely say what a day, a year, may bring forth. We hold this, however, to be morally certain: the Cubans are forever estranged from their mother country; it will cost more to keep their island under Spanish rule than the Spaniards can squeeze out of it; so the establishment and recognition of its independence are questions of time only.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Times.

"Whether the Civil Tenure of Office bill be repealed or not, General Grant, or any President as highly in the confidence of the country, will find no difficulty in selecting men for executive trusts. We venture to say that if he were even to send to the Senate on the 5th of March names for nine-tenths of the offices, and simply state that he made the removals 'for the public good,' they would be confirmed. Practically, therefore, we see no difficulty in this Civil Tenure-of-Office bill."—*Tribune.*

Possibly this may be true. We hope it is. We are inclined to believe, indeed, that the general inclination of the Senate will be to confirm General Grant's action in the removal of incompetent office-holders and the appointment of better men in their places. The Senate, as well as the great body of the Republican party, and of the people of the whole country, has confidence in General Grant—in his integrity, his disinterested patriotism and his determination to reform the abuses and correct the evils which enfeeble and disgrace every branch of the public service. And therefore we think the Senate will be inclined to confirm the appointments, and approve the removals, which he may attempt to make.

But General Grant's ability to accomplish these results ought not to rest on the Senate's disposition at any particular moment. It must be remembered that nearly all the men now in office throughout the country have been put there by the influence of Senators, and that Senators will, therefore, naturally enough not be inclined to favor their removal. The *Tribune*, we are confident, can easily understand how this works in the case of very many men holding important offices in this city, and so it is throughout the country. The office-holders, as a general thing, are the personal friends of Senators—appointed by their influence, and retaining office under their protection. There is not one of them probably whose removal would not be strenuously resisted by some one Senator, and by as many others as he could induce to sustain him. By promising an exchange of good offices, in this respect, it will be very easy to form combinations among Senators which will defeat nearly every important removal that General Grant may attempt to make. In a general sense the Senators will be inclined to support General Grant; but when it comes directly to the ejection from office of their special friends and protégés, they will cling to the men they have put in places of profit, and whose services there are of direct benefit to themselves.

The *Tribune*, moreover, overlooks the delay which the compliance with the Tenure-of-Office law of necessity involves in the matter of producing a change of office-holders. Under that law, the President cannot make a removal at all, until after he has been specially authorized so to do by the Senate. He may *suspend* an officer for twenty days after the meeting of the Senate; but every such suspension must be sent to the Senate, accompanied by the *reasons* for it—and these reasons must be sent to a committee for inquiry and consideration; and that committee must make a report to the Senate upon the case, and upon that report the action of the Senate must be based. If the Senate approve the suspension, then the President may *remove*; but not otherwise. Under the most favorable circumstances, and with every disposition on the part of the Senate to meet General Grant's wishes, and to respond to his action, this process involves very great labor and very long delay. But if, in any specific case any Senator desires to *prevent* the attempted removal, it gives him the power to accomplish that result with absolute certainty.

If the Senate really desire to aid General Grant in purifying the public service of dishonest and incapable incumbents, let it repeal the law by which his hands are tied. That law confessedly can do no good. Its restraint and restrictions are conceded to be no longer required. No one pretends that General Grant will make appointments or removals in violation of his pledges to the public and his party. Why, then, maintain the law? So long as it remains on the statute book, it is a perpetual menace to the President—a threat designed to secure his good behavior. Justice to General Grant and to the country requires that his action should be unrestricted and that this law should be repealed. The House has already shown that it holds this view and has voted to repeal the law. Why should not the Senate concur?

Opening of the British Parliament.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Tuesday afternoon the British Parliament was formally opened. The Queen was not present. The speech was accordingly read by royal commission, that is, by the Lord Chancellor. There is nothing to indicate that the affair was other than tame and uninteresting. It was certainly the duty of her Majesty to be present on this occasion, unless her reasons for absence were good, even irresistible. If the royal figurehead is to continue to be conspicuous for its absence from all State demonstrations, there is reason to fear that the people will begin to regard the whole thing called royalty as at once very expensive and very unnecessary. Such persistent retirement on the part of the Queen can have no good effect on the dynasty.

The royal address, as we have it, does not reveal much. The merits or demerits of the speech must, however, be credited to Mr. Gladstone, and not to the Queen. We should certainly have had a more ringing address had the seals of office been in the hands of Disraeli. Such as it is, however, it is before us. The relations of Great Britain with foreign powers are on an excellent footing. The Paris Conference has happily prevented war in the East. It is expected that the negotiations with the United States will place the friendship which ought ever to exist between that country and Great Britain on a firm and durable basis. We very much doubt whether there is good reason for any such expectation. It is not our fault if the British people are misled by the honeyed words of Reverdy Johnson. They have not now long to wait to be undeceived. The New Zealand troubles, we are told, are deplored, but everything will be done to prevent the recurrence of such unhappy events. Economy, coupled with efficiency, is to be a characteristic of the new administration. Ireland comes in for special attention. The continued suppression of the habeas corpus is considered unnecessary, and the attention of Parliament is directed to the arrangements about to be submitted to it for the final and satisfactory adjustment of ecclesiastical affairs in that portion of the empire. The wisdom of Parliament, it is hoped, will "efface the memory of past contentions and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people." We shall see. Parliament has certainly enough work on hand, and it promises to be lively.

The News from Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The intelligence from Havana is of a very important character. It will be seen that Count Valmaseda, who is operating in the Eastern Department, has been forced to send a portion of his column to St. Jago to save that city from capture by the Cubans, while from the Central Department there is a significant inaction on the part of the Spanish troops. A new and formidable movement has broken out in the Villa Clara district, involving all the sugar region of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. At Cardenas several arrests have been made, including the British Consul. But the appearance of insurgents at Guanajay and San Cristobal, places west of Havana which have hitherto been quiet, and the advantages obtained there over the Spaniards are of great significance. They prove that the revolution has acquired a new impulse, and indicate that it will speedily involve all of the Western Department.

The feeling of hatred between Cubans and Spaniards is acquiring greater intensity, and the youth are leaving the towns to take their places in the field. This feeling has its dark side for our own citizens resident in Cuba, and a representation has been sent to Washington stating that Americans are being arrested, but no measures can be taken in their behalf because Captain-General Dulce denies to the Consul-General of the United States diplomatic functions. The Consul may be forced to leave Havana, and while American citizens are being arrested without charges against them, obstructions are placed by the Government in the way of others who wish to leave the island. We trust that the Cabinet at Washington will take this matter into immediate consideration, and issue instructions to Admiral Hoff, now at Havana, to see that injustice is not done to our citizens there. It is no time to refer wrongs three thousand miles across the Atlantic, to Madrid, where no actual government exists. In the absence of instructions from Washington Admiral Hoff will do well to remember that the country expects him to do his duty in the premises with the same spirit which animated Ingraham in the Kosta case. We would suggest to General Grant that the office of Consul-General at Havana has for a long time been administered by a clerk of the State Department, and it will be well to have a Consul-General ready to send to Havana very soon after the 4th of March.

General Grant's Administration.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Tribune* says that if we "have any doubt about General Grant's position on reconstruction, we can easily ascertain his views from his speeches." But we haven't the slightest. He regards it as substantially accomplished—as belonging to the past, like the war—as completely provided for by the laws already on the statute-book, and to be carried into full and complete effect like any other laws. We infer from his "speeches," as well as from the general tenor of his acts, that he does not consider reconstruction to be the great end to be accomplished by *his* administration—nor yet the elevation of the negro, nor the establishment of universal suffrage. "Economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt," are the practical objects which he thinks his election was intended to secure.

There are men who think these matters of trifling importance, and that this view of his position and duties is very low and ignoble. He ought to rise to a higher appreciation of his duty and his destiny. Instead of confining his action to these mere matters of detail—to these paltry problems of dollars and cents—Mr. Wendell Phillips, for example, insists that he should devote himself and all the influence of his position, to the great work of doing justice to the negro, and making him in every way the equal of the white man. Mayor Hall is disposed to leave to "mere politicians" the paltry subjects of "revenue and finance," and to devote himself to the "regeneration of Ireland."

But General Grant evidently does not put so low an estimate upon the questions of revenue, of taxation, and of debt, and the other practical matters that enter into the material prosperity of the country, as do these speculative philosophers. He is for executing the laws, collecting the revenue, cutting off all needless expenses, and paying the debt. This is the simple, practical, matter-of-fact process by which he seeks to promote the prosperity of the nation and the welfare of the people. In the view of theorists and ambitious speculators, this may indicate a very low estimate of the nature and ends of government, an utterly inadequate appreciation of the work that Divine Providence has appointed us to do.

But, after all, we believe it to be the view which the great body of the people take, of the necessities of the country and the duties of the Executive—and we believe, moreover, that General Grant will have the cordial support of the Republican party in conducting his administration on the theory which it implies. Government, after all, is a practical affair—not a matter of speculation. It aims at practical results, not at the establishment of theories or the illustration of the ideas of philosophers. It is important, doubtless, that the negro should have justice and equal rights; but it is still more important that, in common with the rest of the community, he should have peace, order, a faithful execution of the laws, and exemption from all needless and oppressive burdens. All experience proves that nothing so depraves and degrades a government, in all its parts, as corruption in the management of its revenues, and dishonesty in the discharge of its obligations. These abuses must be reformed at once, as the basis and condition of all other reforms.

Our politicians and public men have been absorbed, for the last few years, in the discussion of abstractions—in settling theories of government and of human rights, and in framing laws which should suit the ideas and meet the demands of speculative men. There has been much more of this in our legislation than of careful inquiry into the material requirements of the country, and of wise provision to meet them. We have been more anxious that rights should be extended than that the public interest should be promoted. It is time that we should give attention to the practical wants and necessities of the country, in order to promote the welfare and prosperity of its people. We infer, from his speeches and his acts, that General Grant takes substantially this view of the subject, and that his administration will seek to reform evils and abuses in practical affairs, far more than to illustrate theories or give effect to the speculative notions of political *doctrinaires*. And in this he will certainly have the approval and support of the Republican party and of the country at large.

The Suffrage Amendment.

From the N. Y. World.

On Monday Mr. Colfax saved his fellow-radicals, by a Speaker's ruling, from voting down Senator Buckalew's proposition (offered too late by Judge Woodward) to submit the suffrage amendment to the legislatures whose lower branch shall be elected after Congress shall have proposed it. But the proposition would have been voted down had Mr. Woodward been permitted by the Speaker to offer it.

Congress knows that the suffrage amendment would be voted down by the people; therefore it has taken good pains to prevent its submission to the people. It refuses to submit the amendment to conventions assembled for the purpose, or to legislatures chosen by the people to the duty of voting upon it. It will submit the amendment only to the bodies now in session, which are mostly Republican, and which are such because the Chicago platform, whilst asserting the authority of Congress over suffrage in the Rebel States, equally asserted that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

This resolution was framed to keep the radicals in power. The amendment stultifies the platform, but it has the same end well in view, Consistency and political honor will be sacrificed complacently in nearly every State. Congressmen know their party. There will be no bolters. Even the *Times* will advocate the amendment to "nationalize" suffrage with just as much ardor as it advocated the platform that declared suffrage to properly belong to the people of the Northern States.

Thus the radical party stultify themselves in their political character; thus they confess the absence of political honor or concern therewith; thus they violate their pledges to one another and to the country; thus they disturb the country's peace; thus they refuse to the people of the country, and confer upon their elected partisans, the power to alter our fundamental law—and all to the end of perpetuating their own domination. Doubtless, "the Democratic party is dead" once more!

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IMPORTERS OF

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On the European Plan.

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THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND Dining Saloon, No. 15 South FOURTH street, will be reopened by William H. Christopher, of Boston, and Beverly D. May, late Cashier at J. W. Price's Fourth and Chesnut, on WEDNESDAY, February 17. 2 16 4t*

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

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1m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK,

with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,

No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 13

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary No. 906 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1000 MILES

NOW COMPLETED OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

FINANCIAL.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA'A & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

PHILADA. AND READING RR.

6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15§

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEODITCH RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 17 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 2

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Desmond, who was arrested on suspicion of robbery, had a final hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, and was discharged from custody.

—William Wilson and Charles George, for the theft of a piece of cloth from the store of Joseph Eugard, No. 146 South Fourth street, were yesterday sent to prison for trial.

—The shafting in a rolling mill at Cedar and Huntingdon streets gave way yesterday, and fractured the shoulder of Charles Tye, twenty-two years old, residing at No. 1030 Somerset street. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

—Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Schools of Councils visited Germantown for the purpose of examining the school buildings now in use, to ascertain whether any legislation was necessary to make the accommodations for scholars more adequate.

—Last evening, about eight o'clock, an infant was found in the entry of Daniel Judges' house, No. 1168 S. Tenth street. It was taken in charge by Mrs. Judges, for the present. At ten o'clock a female child, only a month old, was found on a lot in Christian street, below Seventeenth. The letters "A. K." were marked on the little one's night gown.

—Yesterday afternoon his Honor Mayor Fox, accompanied by Chief of Police Mulholland and several members of Councils, paid a visit to the police stations, commencing at the First and passing through the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh. This official visit by the Mayor was to afford him a fuller insight into the workings of the police houses, and to understand more satisfactorily what reforms and improvements were needed.

—At a stated meeting of the Franklin Institute, held last evening, a description of a "gunpowder pile driver" was given. Of this apparatus a working model was shown. A photograph of the late solar eclipse was shown and excited great interest. A resolution asking for the use of one of the Penn Squares for the new Institute Hall was passed. Another, asking the Government to furnish funds for the use of the Coast Survey and Bureau of Navigation in making an observation of the total solar eclipse on the 7th of August.

Domestic Affairs.

—An augmentation of the police force of New York is asked for.

—Flocks of wild geese flew northward over Washington, D. C., yesterday.

—Two burglars escaped from jail at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night.

—The Kiowa, Arrapahoe, and Cheyenne Indians are retiring to their reservations.

—A large amount of property was destroyed by fire in Helena, Montana, on Tuesday.

—Senator-elect Reuben E. Fenton was in the United States Senate Chamber yesterday.

—A boy, aged thirteen years, accidentally shot his sister, aged eight, at New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday last.

—President Johnson will send the pardon of Dr. Mudd to Dry Tortugas by a special messenger.

—F. G. Wilson was killed by a railroad train at Milly Station, near Worcester, Massachusetts, on Tuesday.

—Dr. James Walker, a physician of New York, has been committed to prison on a charge of malpractice.

—The President, on Tuesday, accepted an additional twenty mile section of the Central Pacific Railroad.

—An act locating the capital of West Virginia at Parkersburg, passed the lower branch of the Legislature yesterday.

—A proposition to strike the word white from the State Constitution has been defeated in the Senate of Kansas.

—The Republicans of the First Congressional district of Connecticut have nominated Julius L. Strong, of Hartford.

—The Darien Canal treaty has been celebrated by Secretary McCulloch in the shape of a dinner to the Colombian Minister.

—John W. Coleman has been arrested in Boston, charged with absconding from Baton Rouge with funds of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—One hundred and twenty-five barrels of whisky were yesterday seized in New York by the United States Internal Revenue officers.

—Bonds to the amount of $1,280,000 have been issued to the Union Pacific Railroad on account of the completion of two additional sections.

—A party of desperadoes are committing brutal outrages in Harlan county, Kentucky. Peaceable citizens are being driven from their homes.

—John Disbrow, convicted of counterfeiting, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, was yesterday pardoned by Andrew Johnson.

—The Democrats of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata counties have elected to the State Gubernatorial Convention delegates favorable to the claims of General G. W. Cass.

—A petition to Congress for a change in the naturalization laws, drafted by the Union League of New York, has been sent to Washington. It bears twenty-seven thousand signatures and is five hundred feet long.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—An address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to unanimously in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons, last evening, Disraeli expressed sorrow that the ratification of the convention with the United States was not commenced. He hoped, however, for a speedy completion of the treaty. Mr. Gladstone was sure the negotiations would end in the same spirit in which they commenced. The final issue would doubtless be satisfactory to both countries.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The report that ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish throne was premature. Though strongly urged, he still refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with sovereignty. A majority of the members of the Constituent Cortes, now in session at Madrid, are opposed to the Duke de Montpensier, and there is little prospect of his success.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—In addition to the large reinforcements about to sail for Cuba, the government will send out, as soon as the necessary transportation is ready, another expedition, which will number at least 6000 men.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Transports arrived in the harbor to-day with reinforcements of regular troops from Spain.

The number of arrests for political causes are daily increasing. Several officials have been thrown into prison on suspicion of revolutionary proclivities. Engagements between the troops and the rebels are reported to have taken place near Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Espirito Santo.

The *Diario* states that the insurgents near Sagua la Grande are completely surrounded by government troops, and will be compelled to surrender.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A special to the Herald, dated Havana, Feb. 17, says:

The second telegraph cable end, which was lost last summer, during an attempt to make a connection with the Cuban shore, has been picked up, and is now working admirably.

A steamer from Cadiz has arrived here with two generals, 500 regular troops, and Mr. Roberts, the newly appointed Minister of Spain to the United States.

News from Santiago to the 10th inst. says there were five deaths from cholera in that city on the 9th. The epidemic was increasing in violence in the surrounding neighborhood.

The negroes were destitute of food, and were returning to their plantations.

There were frequent desertions from the ranks of the volunteers, the men fearing the cholera.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The American ship Southern Eagle, from this port on February 4, for Boston, has returned to Milford Haven damaged by a severe gale, and will discharge her cargo.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Much excitement was created yesterday by an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Prim. Three persons believed to be implicated in the affair have been arrested.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Full details of South American news are published here to-day. General McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, accompanied Lopez to the interior after the capture of Villeta. Bliss and Masterman, attaches of the American Legation, who were arrested at the time of Mr. Washburn's departure, and who are charged by Lopez with conspiracy for his overthrow, have arrived at Rio Janeiro in the United States flagship. It is supposed they are on their way home for trial.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, — Dulce still continues active measures for the suppression of the insurrection. Permission to carry arms has been revoked, and all arms are ordered to be delivered up to the Government within four days.

Arrived, steamship Columbia, from New York.

Contested Election Case.

The testimony in this case was resumed yesterday afternoon before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batture.

Patrick Dunleavy, back of No. 821 Essex street, testified that he did not vote. (He was assessed and on the voters' list.)

Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, No. 735 Lebanon street, testified that Robert McLaughlin, her son, was 21 on the 5th day of October last; her husband is in California; went there 11 years ago. (He was assessed, and on the list of voters twice.)

Mrs. Mary Dolan, No. 706 Fallon street, testified that Andrew Kelly had not lived there since shortly before the election. (He was assessed and on the voters' list.)

Alexander Bail, No. 718 Lebanon street, testified that he took a Republican ticket therefrom under his door, and when he went to vote it they said "This is a double ticket," and threw it out of the window; he got another ticket and voted, but in his confusion he neglected to examine it, and could not say what ticket it was.

Mrs. Alice O'Connor, No. 720 Hubbell street, testified that at this election James Fallon did not live there, nor James Farron; James Furness did. (On the assessment and voters' list was James Farron; James Furness was voted, but not on the assessor's list.)

Joseph Ralston, No. 820 Stewart street, testified that he saw Isaac Mitchell vote at this election. (Mitchell's name is not on the list of voters or taxables.) Witness thought that he did not live in that division; Mitchell did not vote in his own name; was going to challenge him, but saw it was no use, as the officers said "all right;" I took the ticket in; witness voted the Republican ticket; did not know where Mitchell lived; a man challenged the vote, and they said inside it was "all right."

John Quinn, No. 815 Catharine street, testified that John Wilbert left the house in the rear of witness about the first week in October to go to New York; he came there from No. 709 Stewart street. (He was assessed at the latter number and was on the voters' list.)

John Meehan, No. 703 Montcalm street, testified that he voted at this election; did not know any other person of his name. (He was on the voters' list twice and was assessed.)

William T. McConnell, rear of No. 715 Christian street, testified that he voted the Democratic ticket at this election; knew no other person of same name. (He was assessed, and was twice on the voters' list.)

Patrick Fitzsimmons, No. 722 Montcalm street, testified that he voted; knew no other person of the same name. (Was on the voters' list twice and was assessed.)

William A. Langdon testified that at this election he resided at No. 506 Christian street, in the Fourth division of this ward. He was assessed as William A. Landon, No. 806 Christian street; in this division, and on the voters' list was William A. Langdon, and also a William Landon, who was marked on Fitzwater street as voting. Witness did not vote in this division.

Henry P. Stout, No. 820 Catharine street, testified that no William Stout lived there at this election. (That name was on the extra assessment list, and marked as voted.) Witness did not vote (he was marked as voting).

The following testified to having voted the Republican ticket:—Rev. W. B. Erben: No. 761 S. Ninth street; John A. Bogar, No. 817 S. Ninth street; Alexander H. Hunter, No. 801 S. Tenth street; Rene J. Fougeray, No. 764 S. Ninth street; Thomas Reed, No. 712 Lebanon street; J. L. Anderson, No. 814 S. Ninth street; Henry Cummings, No. 719 Christian street; William Potterfield (scratched R. Donagan), No. 819 Lebanon street; John S. Fritz, No. 811 S. Eighth street; Ezra E. Morton, No. 751 S. Tenth street; John B. Davis, No. 813 S. Tenth street; Robert Reed, No. 731 Lebanon street; Wm. H. Collins, No. 709 Lebanon street; Edward G. Collins, No. 709 Lebanon street; George Collins, No. 709 Lebanon street; Erasmus Collins, No. 709 Lebanon street.

Adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Officers and Political Aspirants —News From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—General Sickles has arrived here, and General Sherman is expected next week. Their names are freely spoken of in connection with Cabinet and other offices. It is rumored that General Sickles is figuring for a very lucrative Federal office in New York. General Grant's reticence about his Cabinet has only intensified the interest of the politicians and office seekers. A number of Cabinet slates have been made, and they all include the name of Mr. Evarts as Attorney-General. Great efforts are made to secure a Cabinet position for Senator Wade, and it is thought that Mr. Colfax's influence will turn the scale in Wade's favor.

The position of Cuba excites great interest. It is expected that the revolutionary party will proclaim the independence of the island. In that case our Government will immediately recognize the new Government, and extend belligerent rights to it, and the privileges of neutrality. It will then be open to both parties to obtain men, money, and arms from abroad. And it is not doubted that American sympathy will turn the scale in favor of free Cuba.

National Currency.

The House, by a vote of 90 to 16, has adopted Coburn's amendment to the Supplementary Currency act. It provides for an increase of national bank currency, to supply the want which exists at the South and West, instead of a redistribution of currency now authorized by law. Western and Southern members voted for it almost solid.

The President's Amnesty.

The Senate Judiciary Committee made a report to-day on the subject of the President's last amnesty proclamation. The committee's report is very long, and reviews the whole question of the Executive power in the premises, and concludes with the opinion that the President issued it with no authority under the Constitution or laws. The committee also report against the admission of Miller as Senator from Georgia, and also in favor of striking out the word "white" where it occurs in the naturalization laws.

Southern Press Convention.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—The Southern Press Convention meets to-day. Delegates have arrived from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—A fire this morning destroyed the Congregational Church on Foster street, in Melrose. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The property was insured for $10,000.

From Wheeling.

WHEELING, Feb. 17.—The bill locating the capital of West Virginia at Parkersburg passed the House this morning by a vote of 29 to 23, and was reported to the Senate.

—A curiosity of meanness has been exhibited in San Francisco. During the settlement of an estate in that city, on the 24th of January, it was discovered that a brother of the deceased had charged the estate $4 for loss of time while attending the funeral.

—The number of newspapers in the Southern States is as follows:—Texas, 114; Louisiana, 94; Alabama, 87; Arkansas, 48; Florida, 23; Georgia, 96; North Carolina, 65; South Carolina, 67; Kentucky, 79; Mississippi, 75; Tennessee, 92.

—Rev. S. C. Hayford, who resigned the Universalist pastorate at Belfast two years ago, because of his conversion to Spiritualism, has returned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 51 | MOON SETS....morn
SUN SETS....5 29 | HIGH WATER....7 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Gaven, E. A. Souder, Geo. L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 4
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 5
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Feb. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Main	Southampton	New York	Feb. 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	Feb. 18
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 18
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 20
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br brig Hunter, Lamb, from Sombrero via St. Thomas 27th ult., with guano to Moro Phillips.
Brig Abby Watson, Loring, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to Warren & Gregg.
Schr George M. Wentworth, Robbins, from Georgetown (Demarara), 29th ult., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Brig Nellie Clifford, for Jamaica, sailed 27th ult; brig H. Eaton, for New York, sailed 28th. Left brig Scotland, and schr J. Maguire, to sail in a few days, for the United States. 14th inst., lat. 37 32, long. 74 20, signalled brig Batchelder, 10 days from Sagua for New York.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, 65 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, 3 days from New York, with hay to Massey, Hutton & Co.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, 20 days from Buckyville, S. C., with lumber and naval stores to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Helen, Carey, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 16. — The pilot-boat Whilden reports having supplied with pilots the brig Harry Stewart, from Messina, and schr M. E. Long, from Matanzas. Wind NW.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Othello, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Ship Albatross, Hamilton, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 1st inst.
Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, from New Orleans for Boston, was towed to sea 8th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 16th inst.
Barque Brazil, Hubbert, from Philadelphia, at Falmouth 31st ult., drove on to the barque Hero, received damage, and had been taken alongside the Breakwater. The Hero also received damage.
Barque Chasca, Crockett, hence for Cienfuegos, was spoken 14th inst., Cape May bearing 100 miles N.NW.
Barque Cora Henderson, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 2d inst.
Barque Royal Arch, Stanley, hence, at Falmouth 2d inst.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, at Bucksville, S. C., 3d inst., from New York.
Brig Herman, Hitchborn, 10 days from Matanzas, at New York 16th inst.—she was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, cleared at New York 16th inst., for Lagunyra and Porto Cabello.
Schr Electra Bailey, Smith, hence for Barbados, was spoken 29th ult., lat. 22 30, long. 61 30.
Schrs E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, hence, and Two Sisters, Steelman, from Great Egg Harbor, at New York 16th inst.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Keller, at New York 16th inst., from Providence.
Schrs L. A. May, Baker; Vapor, Bunker; and Ellie L. Smith, Smith, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.
Schr Sarah Mills, White, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, cleared at Baltimore 16th inst. for Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, cleared at Savannah 16th inst., for Baltimore.
Schr Clara W. Elwell, Giles, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 16th inst.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 14th inst., for New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice has been received at this office, that from the 30th day of December, 1868, the flashing light on the Isle de la Marine, Algiers, was changed to a fixed light; the illuminating apparatus of the red and green lights at the head of the jetties (on each side of the entrance), was changed to dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order, elevated 44 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles.
With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 99, dated 14th October, 1868, notice is given that the fixed white light on Cape Moulion, and the revolving white light on Cape Caxine therein described, would be exhibited from the same date.
The bearing is magnetic. Variation 17 deg. westerly in 1869.
By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, B. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. B. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30stuth6m

THE ARABS ARE COMING.
2 13 6t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States.
Members and their friends desirous of participating with the Club on this occasion are requested to present their names to the Committee IMMEDIATELY.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $30.
Further information can be had of EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee," No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, (Entrance on Harmony).
2 16 tuths 3t

CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST LECTURE
BY DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
SUBJECT—THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved seats.
Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Also, at the Box Office in the evening. 2 15 tf
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869 at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms; much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 4 tuthsstf

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1305 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion, stimulate the blood to healthy action, Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthsstf

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.

Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in PLAIDS, PLAIN, and BROCADE FIGURES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream....$2·50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream....2 00
NOTE PAPER, per ream....1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand; INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.
ENVELOPES, buff, letter size....$1·60 per 1000
" white, " 1·80 "
A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles 1 29 1m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 26wfmom No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 23 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK,	Saturday,	Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ERNA, via Halifax,	Tuesday,	Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP,	Saturday,	Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON,	Saturday,	Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax,	Tuesday,	Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	Saturday,	Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS MAIL STEAMER.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	118	to Paris	40
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.			
FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$40
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20

by Branch Steamer... by Branch Steamer...
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
In gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | second Cabin....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin....$145 | Second cabin....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 2 9

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
8 27 rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, JOHN R. COPE, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 23

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Bolting Cloth Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 1 29 No. 108 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE FRENCH OPERA
JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor
ALULH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager
BRIEF SEASON
OF ONLY
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 1,
OF THE
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE,
comprising the following renowned Artists:—

Mlle. TOSTEE,	Mlle. IRMA,
Mons. AUJAC,	Mons. DECR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869.

The Fees Cut Off.

On the first day of the present session of the State Legislature a bill was introduced providing for the reduction of fees and perquisites heretofore paid to the "Row officers" of our city. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of the four Senators from Philadelphia county, and was favorably reported by them a few days since. On Tuesday evening the Senate passed the bill. It provides that the amount of costs and fees for any one year, commencing with the 1st of January, which shall be paid to the several officers named, shall never exceed a certain specified sum, as follows:—

District Attorney	$6000
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	3000
Sheriff	4000
Coroner	3000

This, it will be noticed, includes all of the county officers, who are at present in receipt of the heaviest proportion of the "plums" of official power. At the present time, it is currently stated, and on good authority, that the following are the sums received from fees by the officers above named:—

District Attorney	$35,000
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	18,000
Sheriff	36,000
Coroner	15,000

All of the receipts from these offices above the first-named sums shall be declared forfeited to the city treasury and be applied towards decreasing the expenses of government; in other words, the section of the law which has just passed the Senate will save to Philadelphia an annual amount of at least $80,000. To exactly the extent of the amount saved will the burdens of taxation be reduced. In addition to the present offices, which are thus disposed of, there remain others, to which the second section of the act supplies the standard of remuneration. The Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Prothonotary of District Court, Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, and Clerk of Quarter Sessions, in addition to all the taxes they now pay, are required to pay to the city annually one-fourth of all the fees received by them over $2000. Now the reason of the difference between the mode of payment of the two classes of officers is clear. The first section applies to those only who receive their fees from the city treasury. The second receive their fees themselves directly from the parties. As the Clerk of Quarter Sessions falls under both the classes, he is placed in both of them. The fees of all the officers of the second class are much lighter than those of the first, and as they are for services actually rendered, it is probably only just that they should retain one-half, for it is about that amount which is deducted for taxes. In order that no chance for deception be allowed, it is made the duty of the officers in question to file with the City Controller an exact statement of all the fees received, and swear by affidavit to the correctness of the account, and the act especially makes false swearing liable to prosecution for perjury. By another provision the act is not to take effect until the expiration of the terms of each of the present incumbents.

Of the justice and eminent propriety of such a law there can be no division of opinion. The absurdity of permitting the Clerk of Quarter Sessions to receive $18,000 for his duties is self-evident. That he should get more than the combined judges of the court in which he is Clerk is ridiculous. The people have long demanded this change on both the ground of reason and economy. The saving of this $80,000 to the city is in reality the deduction from the tax rate of just that amount, and a consequent relief to that extent of the sum saved. Nor have the present officers any cause of complaint. The bill delays the commencement of its effect until their terms have expired. Had it been otherwise it might have been said that it was a mere partisan measure; that as the other gentlemen had lost the control of the places in question, that therefore they favored cutting off the fees. There can be no charge of partisanship now urged against the bill. It is a reform, not a party device. We have so often and so urgently argued in favor of just such a law, that there can be no doubt of our position now. It is called for by every one except the flock of hungry cormorants who hang around Fifth and Chesnut, and hope in the future to secure the spoils thus cut off. It will meet with the universal support of all men who are not politicians *per se*. Of course, all such will denounce it; for are not they well defined as "men without any visible means of support?" and are not the crumbs of these offices one of the invisible means which keeps them from the Almshouse? But all right-thinking men commend the effort. We urge upon the House of Representatives a hearty assent to the action of the Senate, for it is clear to all that to defeat the bill is to legislate against the people, and openly and directly in favor of the political "ring."

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives a graphic picture of wonderful progress and prosperity. While the receipts of many other railways in 1868, as compared with 1867, declined, the receipts of its main line increased nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, while its gross earnings exceeded seventeen millions, and its net earnings amount to $5,372,513, a sum equivalent to a six per cent. dividend on a capital stock three times as large as the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is great significance, in this connection, in the paragraph of the report which announces that the assets of the company, "exclusive of its own roads, invested for the protection and enlargement of its traffic, are now, at a reasonable valuation, more than sufficient to meet the whole indebtedness of the company, except the five per cent. bonds held by the State of Pennsylvania, which are being paid by a contribution from the net revenue of the company in semi-annual payments of $230,000 each." It is thus clearly shown that the road, with all its appurtenances, is unquestionably the property of the stockholders. Unlike many other large corporations, it has a heavy bonded indebtedness to provide for; and its financial operations are conducted on a sound cash basis.

The branch roads it has built or purchased, which in the aggregate are scarcely less valuable than the main line, are nearly all self-sustaining, and several have proved sufficiently profitable to compensate for the losses incurred in working the Philadelphia and Erie.

The present management have ever kept pace with the progress of the age, and the various projects of great importance which are prosecuted at this time indicate that they will not be outstripped hereafter in the never-ceasing warfare of rival railway interests. The call for a new stock subscription of twenty-five per cent., to be used mainly in equipping the great new thoroughfare to the West, indicates that the Pennsylvania Road is about to ensure, and forever maintain, beyond all contingencies, superior connections with every leading Western city, and especially St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago.

It is a noticeable feature of the recent annual meeting of the company that no minority report, and no motion for the appointment of a committee of investigation, was made by our good-natured friend of the Fifth ward. His opposition had become so much a matter of course that the proceedings seem quite tame without a demonstration of hostility. It is to be hoped that he will put in an appearance at the next meeting.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The censorship exercised over the press and telegraph at Havana prevents us from getting any definite and reliable information about the situation of affairs in Cuba. What can be gathered from the imperfect despatches and rumors is that the insurrection is making rapid headway, and that the Spanish authorities are being overpowered. The whole course of Spain towards Cuba, during the reign of Isabella II, was such as to excite dissension; and after the revolution in Spain was a thing accomplished, General Lersundi was so ill-advised as to refuse to recognize the right of the Cubans to participate in the benefits of that movement. The result was that a struggle for independence was begun, and the insurrection had gained such headway that General Dulce was unable to stem its progress when he assumed the Captain-Generalship. His proffered conciliatory measures were in reality scarcely less rigorous than the despotism of his predecessor, and the insurgents refused to accept any terms but a total abrogation of the Spanish authority and the acknowledgment of their independence. Cuba, however, is too rich a prize to be allowed to pass away from Spain without a struggle, and Dulce has therefore determined upon more energetic measures. Thus far his success has been small, and the insurgents are apparently hemming him in on every side, so that, unless he is heavily reinforced, he will be obliged to surrender his authority.

The despatches published this morning give a mass of rumors and contradictory reports, which indicate that a terrible state of affairs exists in Cuba. General Dulce and his agents are arresting wealthy and suspected men in all directions, and many of the inhabitants are endeavoring to leave the country, but are prevented from doing so. One rumor states that the United States Consul at Havana having applied for passports for naturalized citizens, the latter were arrested, and the Consul was informed that the Government could not recognize his right to apply for passports. A later report states that a native Cuban was released on the production of his American naturalization papers. The American Consul at Trinidad has abandoned his post and joined the rebels, and the citizens of that place are consequently left without protection. It is evident that energetic measures are needed on the part of the United States Government to ensure for its citizens in Cuba proper treatment. Not many years ago, in the days of the Ostend manifesto and the Lopez filibusters, an opportunity like this for securing such a prize as Cuba would not have been allowed to slip by, but the insurgents would have found their ranks reinforced by volunteers from the United States. Since then, however, we have had enough of fighting, and are now content to await the course of events. Our interests, however, no less than justice to American citizens in Cuba, demand that we should be represented there by such an armed force as will make the rebels as well as the Spaniards respect us, and which will give us an influence in the final disposition of the island, whichever party wins in the contest now being carried on.

ART AND ARTISTS.—The means used for accomplishing results or producing effects differ in the various form of art, but the fundamental principles are essentially the same in poetry, painting, sculpture, or mimetic art. Each of these arts works by certain rules of its own and is limited in its sphere of operations, but within these limitations the impressions left upon the mind and imagination are identical. The poet, with his word painting, is able to show all sides of a subject, to get at its heart and to suggest ideas that are beyond the expression of language. The painter is limited to a single phase, but with his drawing, composition, light and shade, and wealth of color, he may excite the imagination to supply that which cannot be fixed upon the canvas.

The actor tells his story in *propria personæ*, and while any attempt to realize a picture upon the stage must necessarily be a failure, the dialogue, action, dramatic effect, and identification of the actor's person with the character represented, interpret a theme in a very different but no less effective manner than poetry or painting. Poetry deserves to stand at the head of the arts, on account of its wider scope no less than the greater permanence of its impressions, and painting, sculpture, or the drama, unless vivified by the poetic spirit, give merely the forms and not the substance of art. They may please the eye for a moment, but the intellect remains unsatisfied and the gratification is merely sensuous.

An artist should not only be proficient in the technicalities of his particular branch, but he ought to understand the principles and practice of art in all its branches. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci were poets as well as painters. The first named was equally great as a sculptor and as a painter, and the others were skilful with the sculptor's tools and frequently used them to model the groups for their pictures; indeed, this was not an uncommon practice with many of the best painters. The study of the co ordinate branches of art not only develops the thinking faculties, gives a wider scope to the imaginative powers, and adds a freedom and decision to the touch of the hand of an artist, but it is valuable as tending to draw him out of the rut of conventionality, adding a breadth to his style, and enabling him to take a more enlarged view of his art and its capabilities.

These ideas have been suggested by a visit to the studio of Mr. Edward Moran, the celebrated marine painter. This gentleman has gained his present proficiency by long years of patient study and practice, and now that he has thoroughly mastered the particular line of art which he has made a specialty, it has occurred to him that the principles of painting are simple, in themselves easy of comprehension, and that they can readily be acquired by almost any one, without the same amount of time and labor that he has bestowed upon them. There is a general idea that it is useless for any one to undertake to learn to draw or paint who has not a special talent in that direction, while, in reality, drawing and and painting are no more difficult than music, and any young lady who can, by application, patience and study, learn to play upon the piano, can by the same amount of industry learn to use the brush and pencil with equally satisfactory results. Nothing but first-rate talent will make a first-rate artist, but there is no reason why drawing and painting should not be as common accomplishments as music, and there are few persons so entirely incapable as not to be able to make reasonable progress in the limners' art if properly instructed at the beginning, and if they will take pains to judiciously cultivate such talents as the Almighty has given them.

Mr. Moran, for the purpose of putting his theories into practice, has assembled around him an enthusiastic class of students, composed of literary men, amateurs, musicians, and some of the leading actors of the city. His plan is to paint a picture in their presence, using merely the three primary colors—red, yellow, and blue—and showing what an infinite variety of combinations can be produced by these simple means. Indeed, if the three colors could be procured in perfect purity, no others would be needed.

The picture when finished is copied by the students and submitted to the master for criticism, and then, as they acquire facility, one by one other colors are introduced, their value demonstrated, and the most complex combinations of the color box shown in a clear and understandable manner. Mr. Moran has not discovered any royal road to learning, nor does he profess to teach the whole art of painting in six easy lessons. By a simple, intelligible, but thorough system, however, he has removed many of the obstacles in the way of the beginner, and the very rapid and remarkable progress of his pupils is a proof of the excellence of his method of instruction.

The weekly meetings of his class, too, are something more than mere painting lessons, for his students are artists themselves in other lines, and the flashes of wit, the small talk, and the gossip are not the least of the considerations for those who find Moran's studio attractive on these occasions.

The actors, in this country at least, have, with more or less justice, been accused of neglecting the other arts, and, in fact, there has hitherto been too little intercourse between those who have adopted different lines of art. In France a better feeling prevails, and actors, painters, musicians, and poets recognize a common brotherhood and an identity of interests as well as pursuits. Mr. Moran's painting class is a move towards producing the same results here, and the art-loving public are as much interested in the result of his experiment as are the artists themselves. Our actors will play better for their knowledge of painting, and we will be able to see in our theatres some of the finish and style in the performances and manner of producing pieces that make those of Paris the models of excellence for all the world. The citizens of Philadelphia have been noted for their appreciation of artistic merit, and it is gratifying that such a movement as this has been commenced in this city, and we hope that the artists will continue their pleasant labors in the same enthusiastic spirit that they have begun, and that their example will be followed in other localities.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

LARGE REDUCTIONS

HAVING BEEN MADE FROM NEW YORK ON

WEST-BOUND TRADE,

THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

To meet the same, have made CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS TO PROTECT THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA, and will at all times continue this policy.

For New Rates and other Information

APPLY TO AGENTS OF

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets.

S. B. KINGSTON,

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, Corry, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—EDWARD F. GAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

William G. Fargo, A. S. Diven, Charles H. Lee, Charles R. Wright, William G. Moorhead, Thomas A. Scott.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND SUPERINTENDENT, H. E. SWEETZER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, F. A. PHILLIPS.

2 18 thsm3tp

CONCERNING SPRING OVERCOATS.

The worst of the winter seems to be gone;
The time when thick overcoats ought to be worn;
And now we may safely begin to sing
Of thinner coats, for the opening Spring.

When the weather is soft, and the days are warm,
Some folks do their constitutions harm
By throwing their outer clothing off,
And thus contracting a troublesome cough.

It isn't right for a man to expose
Himself to disease, for the want of clothes;
Good friend, if your overcoat's too thick,
Get one that's thinner, but don't get sick.

Don't get rheumatic, just for the lack
Of a suitable overcoat on your back,
But purchase a light, thin overcoat sack,
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Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.

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LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. c [12 3 thfsm*

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This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

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In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

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MEUBLES FINO EN EXHIBICION, en Serie de Cuartos, COLOCADO COMO Salas de recibimiento y CUARTOS DE CAMARA.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, 1 13mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

I once heard a young but experienced physician remark that if he had to name the condition in which he would prefer passing into the other world, he should choose the last stage of cholera—the collapse. If I had to name a condition *not* to be preferred, it should be the last stage of trichinosis or of hydrophobia, the two diseases most popular at present in this city and Brooklyn. A good many people have died of each. Perhaps the dread of trichinosis is greatest, it attacks in such an insidious way. The mad dog we see and avoid, or at least those do who don't get bitten. Or if we anger our King Charles spaniel or our little Italian greyhound up to the hydrophobia point, and get bitten as the result, we have no one to blame but ourselves. It is different with the trichina, which deceives you through your affections. It makes the appetite an accomplice, you may be said to convert some one else's meat into your poison, and to kill under pretense of curing. This worm in swine's flesh it worse than the wolf in sheep's clothing. The fiendish boarding-house keeper buys it cheap, and so the trichina borrows the livery of pork to serve the Devil in. The recent depravity of a sailor's boarding-house keeper, in Carlyle street, has sounded the tocsin. Boarding houses, larger and smaller, more reputable and less reputable, from the Fifth avenue brownstoners who deal in the "unexceptionable reference" business, down to the three dollars a week bungalows of our Chinese Gothamites, have echoed the alarm. From the Carlyle street house several sailors carried disease and death with them to the New York Hospital. Pork was the cause of it. *Ante* and *post mortem* examinations showed a large and appreciative audience of trichinæ in attendance. And the coral insect (if I may be allowed the flight for the moment don't work harder to produce the reef than this *cobra di capello* of the piggery does to produce muscular pain and uneasiness. Hence, I say, pig in any form has been vetoed at New York boarding-houses, and our digestions have become Jewish. The advent of sausage at the breakfast-table is the signal for sardonic silence, ham is held up to scorn though warranted Westphalian, and Mrs. Abstinent's best boarder would give instant warning if bacon were suspected in the favorite hash. And while New York has been dying of bad hog, Brooklyn has been dead with mad dog. In Queen's county the canine mortality, from hydrophobia, has been a score within a month. Two or three deaths in Brooklyn alone have occurred within as many days, and many more of the bitten are almost dead with dread. Innocent but suspected dogs have been shot, strangled, and drowned, the number that have thus expiated prospective sins probably being equalled only by the number that, during the hottest days of July, yield up the ghost in the public pound. The hydrophobiacs themselves were beyond relief. The case of a Mr. Ludlam, residing in Brooklyn, was particularly dreadful, in the intensity of his suffering. The majority of the cases, however, seem to have resulted from the thoughtlessness or imprudence of the sufferers themselves. The latest newspaper suggestion of a remedy is, that the "authorities should do something or another."

The necessities of New York with respect to markets will soon attract the attention of Councils. It is likely that Washington Market, for instance, whose architecture and surroundings are rather better than a pig-sty, will soon be removed to the foot of Twenty-third street, North river. Ground is to be obtained there, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, and Eleventh avenue and the river, and extensive enough to cover from seventy to eighty of the average city lots. Fulton Market will probably be remodelled, but what it needs most is to be destroyed and another structure erected in its place. Gouverneur and Franklin markets are to be sold as soon as purchasers can be found. Jefferson market is to be rebuilt; but in fact it never *has been* built, only thrown together. Two new markets are talked of, one on Reservoir Square, and the other on the East river, near Thirty-fourth street. Of all our baker's dozen of markets, Washington is the worst. It is surrounded by an immense rambling outgrowth and undergrowth of sheds, barns, stables, sties, cabins, booths, cots, huts, and hovels, like a *caravanseras* fallen to pieces, and, with the vitality of the banyan tree, spreading itself around in tumble-down pent-houses, wherever those ruins happened to touch the ground. To learn how to build market-houses to be proud of, New York must inquire of Philadelpaia. I see that the Philadelphia shipowners are going to teach those of New York how to manage the coasting trade so as to reap from it the highest profit and advantage. But there is one thing we want teaching more, and that is the use and beauty of market-houses. If provisions are dear, they ought to be sold where there is some pleasure in spending the money. When meat is so much a pound, the splendor of the butcher's stall ought to provide the amenity.

It may not be generally known that the brilliancy of the illumination of some of the scenes in *Romeo and Juliet*, at Booth's Theatre—the ball-room scene in the first act, more particularly—is due to oxygen gas, whose illuminating power is nearly seventy times as great as that of ordinary gas. Oxygen being almost as cheap to burn as it is to breathe, will soon usurp the place of the gas now in use. By the time East river bridge is built, Broadway at midnight will be just twenty times better lit than it is at that hour, at present, and the vivid shadows of street criminals will be their best detectives.

There are several Leons in the world, and I believe all of them are distinguished. In the first place, there is the "Only Leon," the male soprano, whose duplicate in this world or the next exists not. Then there is Leon the circus-rider, and Leon the novelist, and Madame de Sainte Leon, whose vocation is unmentionable, and Leone Leoni, the Paris correspondent of the *World*. Finally, there is the Count St. de Leon, who is to New York what Beau Brummel was to Washington. The Count is always getting into quandaries, and, as a consequence, into "quad." If he had made a contract with the ghosts of departed city councilmen for paving avenues, I am convinced that he could have achieved the work cheap, alone and unaided, out of his own "good intentions." His love of luxury and his too liberal construction of the laws protecting hotel keepers and hack drivers, occasionally involve him in a disagreement of opinion with police-justices. Represent his annual income at the Micawberian estimate of twenty pounds, and his annual expenditure will be represented by twenty pounds and an unlimited number of sixpences over. The result, of course, is misery—and Blackwell's. When I last heard of the Count he had been driving wildly about in a baroucho up the avenues, through the cross-streets, around Central Park and over at Harlem. When the drive was over he told the driver he had no money, and on being brought into court offered to pawn his clothes in place of giving bail. The offer was not accepted.

Wall street wants to manage *opera bouffe*. Fisk has pioneered the way, and Belmont is following it up. The Grand Opera House, the Academy, and all the lesser *opera bouffe* and burlesque theatres and halls, will pretty soon be in the hands of the bankers and brokers, and I presume *Money* will be played. Offenbach, however, has dwindled within the past week before the classic composers of Italian opera. Mrs. States and Madame La Grange are winning back their lost loves from Tostee and Rose Bell. Mr. and Miss McKean Buchanan are at the New York Theatre. They are two of the greatest living artists. They say so.

So does the *Herald*. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the drama of *Ireland As It Was* and the comedietta of *The Rough Diamond* and *The Happy Man*.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Williams will have a benefit.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Tame Cats* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* as an afterpiece.

To-morrow evening *A Lesson in Love* and *The Honeymoon* will be given.

On Monday *A Victim of Circumstances* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton Troupe will appear this evening in *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen*.

To-morrow evening Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit, when *La Somnambula* will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment, including the performances of Risley's Japanese troupe, will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

HON. ALEXANDER MCCLURE will lecture to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall, on "Life in the Rocky Mountains."

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his humorous lecture entitled "The Spratts at Saratoga," at Concert Hall, this evening. This will be Mr. De Cordova's last appearance.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, February 25; subject, "Rational Amusement." The lecture will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

OPERA BOUFFE.—On Monday, March 1, the combined *opera bouffe* company of James Fisk, Jr. (late Bateman's), now under the sole direction of Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, will commence a season of six nights and one matinee at the Academy of Music. *La Perichole*, *Les Bavards*, *Chanson de Fortunio*, and *Orphee aux Enfer* will be produced for the first time in Philadelphia. The troupe will include all the well-known artists of Bateman's troupe. Sale of season secured seats will begin on Tuesday next; $7 50 for seven operas.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Street Fighting—Threatening his Wife—Suspicion of Larceny—Arrest of a Pickpocket—Stole a Watch—Mayhem—Close Driving.

—Mary and Michael Hayes were arrested at Seventh and Middle alley yesterday for street fighting. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and were held to bail to answer.

—Conrad Shoemaker, residing at No. 509 South Fourth street, is in the habit of beating his wife. The other day he threatened to cut her throat with a razor, for which he was arrested and held to bail by Alderman Carpenter.

—Charles Brown (colored) was arrested at Eighth and Bedford streets yesterday, on suspicion of larceny. He had in his possession a lot of brass cocks, which he was offering for sale at a very low figure. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

—Last evening William Penton, hailing from Boston, Mass., was arrested at Seventh and Locust streets, for the larceny of a pocket-book containing $29 from a gentleman who was riding in one of the Union Railway cars. It is alleged that Penton picked his pocket when the car was passing up Ninth, at Walnut street, and then ran, and was pursued and captured at the locality above named. The stolen property was found in his possession. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Deborah Harris (colored) was arrested last evening by Officer Ross, of the Fifth district, charged with the larceny of a watch from a man who had found his way into her house, at Seventh and Cullen streets. The accused will have a hearing at the Central Station this P. M.

—Last night the cry of murder was heard emanating from the residence of Robert Haskill, No. 1221 William street. Officer McKeever proceeded to the dwelling, and was there informed that Mr. Haskell was abusing the servant girl, who wished to leave the place, but was prevented from doing so, as her clothing was detained by the occupant. She requested the officer to protect her. While in the house Haskill approached McKeever, and put his arms around his neck. the officer supposing he wished to whisper to him. Instead of this he sunk his teeth into the officer's nose, nearly severing it. Haskill was arrested, and committed in default of $1500 bail by Alderman Neill.

—James McKay, for close driving at Second and Market streets yesterday, was fined by Alderman Hurley.

FIRE INSURANCE.—As vast sums are paid every year by the people, particularly the business men, of this country, in the way of insurance against fire, it becomes a matter of moment to know which companies are the most sound and fair-dealing—the most worthy of reliance. No one, in this age, questions the expediency, almost the very duty, of insuring against fire. In large cities, where conflagrations are frequent, and the losses they entail severe, insurance men are seldom called upon to exhibit by argument or fact the advantages of their system. The whole matter is so well understood that it has resolved itself into the simple question—"Where shall I insure?"—not any longer—"Shall I insure?" Theoretically, the money you disburse annually for your insurances is well expended; but practically, it is only well expended so far as it is paid into good and reliable companies—companies, in the first place, able to pay; and in the second place, willing to pay the loss you may have sustained with a generous eye; and in the third place, prompt in the payment of the sums in which you are insured when once the loss has been ascertained. There are companies which possess one, perhaps two, of the foregoing advantages, and then there are companies which can justly lay claim to them all. To discover the latter is in most cases an easy task, for public patronage, as it naturally fosters enterprises carried on in fairness and corporations stably constituted, will eventually seek them out. All you have, then, to do in order to determine upon the best company or companies in which to insure, is to follow the crowd and insure where it insures. While there are many of them worthy companies, yet when this last test is applied none can tower above the "Yonkers," of New York; the "Home," of New Haven, Conn.; the "Atlantic," of Providence, R. I.; the "Lumberman's," of Chicago; the "People's," of Worcester, Mass.; and the "Springfield," of Springfield, Mass. All of these are rich and reliable. A glance at the published statements of their condition, issued by them all in accordance with acts of Legislatures, will convince the most skeptical that in them his money will be most safely paid—paid with the assurance that if ever the fire-fiend destroyed his house or his store, ruin could be averted by the amount of his insurance promptly returned. As most potent proof of the stability of the companies mentioned, the market value of the stock of many, if not all, of them surpasses the par value. The names of their officers—good, solid men—carry an assurance that any concern to which they are subscribed is of the best and fairest character.

The business of all of them is conducted cautiously; they know no wild speculation, and refuse extravagance. They are rich, and growing richer, to be sure—but then it is in a legitimate way—through the confidence and support of the public. Messrs. Tillinghast & Hill's, the well-known insurance agents, at No. 409 Walnut street, have charge, in this city, of the business of all the companies named above. All the facts concerning them—and their advantages—can be learned of these gentlemen.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES will be interested in the following letter:—

INAUGURAL PROCESSION AND RECEPTION HEADQUARTERS, No 407 F STREET, WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.—Ezra Lukens, Esq., Treasurer, etc.—Dear Sir:—The right of the civic portion of the inaugural procession, March 4, 1869, has been assigned to the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia. By order of General N. P. Chipman, Chairman of the Committee on Procession. H. S. VANDERBILT.

TO CAPITALISTS, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS MEN, AND OTHERS.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, advertise for their sales 23d February, March 2, 9, 16, and 23, several very valuable estates, by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, and others. See their advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued every Saturday.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—Officer Berling, about half-past seven o'clock this morning found a woman named Margaret Greenhatch, aged 65 years, lying drunk at Pine and Adams streets. He took her to her residence in the vicinity, where she died in about half an hour. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

"TEMPERANCE MISSION."—A meeting of the "Temperance Mission" will be held this evening in the lecture room of the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown. Addresses will be made by Rev. T. Y. Mitchell, Drayton Lewis and others.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence of John Maul, No. 1917 Shippen street, was entered by prying open a back shutter and robbed of clothing and silver ware to the value of $150.

THE TRAP-DOOR of the building at the southwest corner of Third and Market streets was blown off about 1 o'clock to-day, and in its descent it broke some of the telegraph wires which line the street.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—William Connard was arrested, charged with cruelty to a cow in keeping her without shelter and food. Fined $5 and costs by Alderman Maule.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ROBERT PEARCE'S FINE CRACKERS.
TO THE CONSUMERS.
The superior quality of Pearce's Crackers, which are made of the finest Materials that the Market affords, have attained for them the reputation of being
THE EXCELSIOR CRACKER OF AMERICA.
As an article of food they are indispensable in every household, and are particularly adapted to the Invalid and Convalescent, being highly nutritious and agreeable to the most delicate palate.
For sale by First-class Grocers throughout the country.

IT IS A FACT that Life Insurance helps to lengthen life by relieving the mind of anxious care. Many a man worries himself into his grave, and half of his killing anxiety is in behalf of his family, lest he should die and leave them destitute. Insure your life without delay in "The American of Philadelphia," and save the amount of your premiums out of your doctor's bills.

FINE PAINTINGS.—A number of original paintings, belonging to the estate of John Cassin deceased, will be sold, by order of the administrators, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Included will be found original portraits of Jackson, Harrison, and Monroe, by C. Wilson Peale, together with a number of modern pictures. Sale without reserve.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING—SPRING—SPRING.—
Now opening,
Spring Overcoats,
New in style and material,
At CHARLES STOKES & CO.'s.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and patrons that they have added to their list of fine Groceries the celebrated "*Pioneer Yeast Powder*," the demand for which is increasing daily. They can recommend the "*Pioneer*" as a superior article, one trial only being necessary as an evidence of that fact.
GEORGE T. RILEY, Nineteenth and Coates sts.
FILLMAN & BANES, Thirteenth and Poplar sts.
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO., Bread and Chesnut streets.
JOSHUA H. COUSTY, No 118 S. Second street.
CHARLES H. LONGMIRE, Germantown.

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For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

WILCOX.—At Frank inville, Montgomery county on the 16th instant, HENRY DARLING, son of the late Rev. Samuel C. and Mary S. Wilcox, in the 17th year of his age.

Interment at Reading, on Friday, the 19th instant. The friends of the family are invited to the funeral. They will leave the Reading Railroad Depot on the 8?15 A. M. train.

BULGER.—On the 16th instant, MARGARET, wife of the late John Bulger, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Clifton, Upper Darby, Delaware county, on Friday morning at 8?30 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Charles' Church, Kellyville. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

GEGAN.—On Monday evening, February 15, Dr. JOHN GEGAN, JR.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 812 S. Second street, on Friday morning, the 19th instant at 8½ o'clock.

KLETT.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARY KLETT, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, Mr. William Bachman, No. 820 St. John street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

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better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

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AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
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"MARIANA RITA"
Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.
"FRA DIAVOLO"
Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.
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No. 229 South FRONT Street,
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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Pending Treaty with England—Postal Telegraph Schemes—The Tax Bill and its Amendments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Alabama Claims Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, after a long and able debate, decided to-day unanimously to reject the Alabama claims treaty. This virtually kills the measure, although there will be a strong effort, when the adverse report is made, to get it through.

Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Postal Committee had a long discussion on the various propositions for a postal telegraph, but reached no conclusion. They will endeavor to come to a determination at the next meeting.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day considered the

River Harbor Bill

which was committed to them, and they will report it back, including an appropriation in the bill, with a reduction for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and with an amendment that the Government is not to assume the debts of the company by making appropriations for it.

In case the Senate declines to take action on the

Tax Bill,

the Ways and Means Committee will report a separate resolution, embodying the amendments of the whisky and tobacco sections, with a view of getting concurrent legislation on these articles.

The Suffrage

amendment to the Constitution, which passed the Senate yesterday, met with a strong opposition in the House, and will not, it is thought, secure enough support to pass it by a two-thirds vote.

Naval Investigations.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs had a long session this morning to consider the report in relation to the Philadelphia Navy Yard investigation. It is understood there will be two reports, majority and minority. Both will censure the Engineer department of the Navy, but will differ as to the conduct of Engineer Zeller and Roach & Son.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition from the officers and students of medicine in the New York University for the reorganization of the medical corps of the navy.

Mr. Wood presented a memorial of citizens of New York asking an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New York.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of masters and owners of vessels for the protection of navigation from illegal exactions by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. Starkweather presented the petition of Gear, Fowler and others for leave to make application for the extension of a patent for an improvement in a machine for punching metal.

Mr. O'Neill presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in favor of the passage of Senator Conkling's bill prohibiting secret or private purchase of gold or bonds on account of the United States.

Also, a petition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, for a law for copyright in favor of the protection of artists, painting and sculptors.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy the Senate bill for a term of the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Vermont was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Shellabarger, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Thomas A. Harrison, claiming a seat as Representative from the State of Tennessee at large, with a resolution that he is not entitled to it.

The report, with a minority report presented by Mr. Hess on, was ordered to be printed.

The bank bill then came up as the next business in order.

The question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table, Mr. Pomeroy suggested the withdrawal, with leave, of that motion, and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Wood declined saying that he doubted very much whether any provision of the bill would improve the existing law.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table, when the vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered.

Mr. Pomeroy then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back forthwith without the first three sections of the bill, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Coburn desired to move to add to the instructions to report back the fourth section as amended by his substitute.

Mr. Pomeroy insisted on the previous question, which would prevent the motion.

Mr. Hooper suggested to Mr. Pomeroy to strike out the second section.

Mr. Pomeroy declined to entertain any suggestion, but insisted on the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question—70 to 75.

Mr. Ingersoll desired to get at his amendment but as a parliamentary question the motion could not be entertained as there were two amendments pending to Mr. Pomeroy's motion to recommit.

Mr. Poland gave notice that if the amendments were voted down, he would move an amendment providing for a free banking system.

Mr. Randall gave notice that he would offer, as an amendment, the Senate bill as amended by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Wood gave notice that if the amendments were adopted he would move to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Hooper's motion to instruct the committee to strike out the second section, and it resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 146, and the House refused to have the second section stricken out.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 18
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$617?50 Mor Cl Scp..... 44¼
$1000 Pa R 2 m s..... 90¼
$1000 Sun & R 7s..... 90½
$500 Leh 6s gold l...c. 90½
$5000 Leh R n bs cp.... 93
100 sh Leh V R....62½ 55¼
87 do 55½
26 sh Mor C Pf...ls.. 60
8 sh C & Am...sswn.12 ⅝
3 do...sswn.12⅝
10 sh Lit Sch R..... 42
63 sh Penna R....3d. 56⅞
100 sh Read R..... 46¼
200 sh Reading.....ls. 47⅛
100 do...bKint. 46⅝
100 do.....48 3-16
200 do.....ls. 46⅝
100 do...b5&in. 46⅝
100 do.....2d. 46⅝
100 do.....3d. 46⅝
100 do..... 46⅝
100 do.....2d. 46⅝
100 do...s5&l. 46⅝
100 do...s5&in. 46⅝
100 do...b5&in.46 31

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh 6s. gold l.... 90
$1000 do..... 89½
$500 do..... 90
50 sh Morris Cl Pf.... 60
14 sh Leh V R..... 56½
5 sh Penna RR..... 56½
6 do..... 56½
100 do.....b60. 56¾
100 sh Read.....46 31
100 do.....c0.....s3..46 31
200 do.....ro.....ls.46 31
100 do.....b60. 46¾
100 do..... 46¾
100 do.....b60. 46¾
5 sh Com'l Bk..... 57½
10 sh Lit Sch...bswn. 43¼

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OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
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1 6 1m5m PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs at Washington and in Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Currency Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House resumed the contest over the bill amendatory of the National Currency act. It will probably be recommitted to the committee, with instructions. Its friends and its enemies are contesting the ground inch by inch, calling the yeas nays at every point. A motion to instruct the committee to strike out the second section of the Senate bill, which relates to banks going into liquidation, and which is said to be unfavorable to them, failed, there being only fifteen votes for it. Coburn's expansion section, adopted yesterday, was next voted on, the motion being to instruct the committee to insert it. The vote resulted, yeas 97, nays 75.

Treaties with England.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning agreed to recommend to favorable consideration for action to that body, the Naturalization treaty made with England; also, that leaving to the Government of Switzerland the arbitrament of the San Juan Island, a dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

The committee came to the unanimous conclusion to recommend to the Senate the rejection of the Alabama Claims treaty with England.

An effort will be made to-morrow to go into Executive session, to consider the reports of the committee.

General Grant is not "Lonesome."

Among the callers on General Grant to-day were the Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, and ex-Governor Fenton, of New York.

The Signal Corps.

The following signal officers are ordered to report for duty at the headquarters of the commands opposite their names, when they will receive official instructions from the chief signal officer of the army:—Captain S. G. Plummer, 26th Infantry, District of Mexico; Lieut. F. H. Totten, 34th Infantry, Department of Dakotah; First Lieut. John Bobley, 22d Infantry, has resigned.

More Presidential Nominations.

The President has nominated General M. F. Smith to be Consul-General at Havana; Horatio Fox, for Consul at Trinidad; Edward A. Wynkoop, Agent for the Indians at New Mexico; and W. A. Fowler, to be Pension Agent at Brooklyn, New York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Conness, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported with amendments the bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States, and to establish an American line of steamships to Europe.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties on the submarine telegraph cable imported by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Tipper introduced a bill amendatory of the pre-emption and homestead laws. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported adverse resolutions to print the memorial of Duff Green in relation to the National finances, which was adopted.

Mr. Thayer moved to reconsider the vote. He knew no reason why the public should pay for the printing of these financial essays, especially the essay of Mr. Duff Green.

Mr. Anthony said that several Senators desired that it should be printed, as it contained a great deal of valuable information. The cost of printing would probably not be more than $50.

Mr. Morton—What is the question before the Senate?

The President, misunderstanding Mr. Anthony's statement—The question is on reconsidering a vote for the printing of a document which will cost $0 (Laughter.)

Mr. Conness—I suppose, Mr. President, we have the right to debate that question?

The President—Of course you have, and you seem to know it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Conness—Yes, and I intend to exercise it. This is not a question of $50 or $60, the question is, whether we shall print at the public expense the advice of a notorious rebel in regard to the management of our finances, while the ablest men in the country are writing and publishing at their own expense pamphlets of probably equal value, on the same subject.

Mr. Dixon did not know that General Green had been a Rebel, but even if he had been, he was still entitled to the right of petition.

Mr. Thayer said he had moved to reconsider because Duff Green had been a notorious Rebel, and he did not think it necessary to recognize him to the extent of printing his essays. He then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the resolution to authorize the payment of Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

The question was then taken on Mr. Cobura's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 75.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to instruct the committee to report back the sections which he had offered yesterday as an amendment, and which were then adopted by the House. This motion was rejected—yeas 73, nays 98.

Mr. Miller moved to lay the bill on the table. The House refused to lay the whole subject on the table—yeas, 86; nays, 96—and the question then recurred on Mr. Pomeroy's motion as amended, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections of the bill and Mr. Coburn's amendment as the fourth section, which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Pomeroy thereupon reported back the bill according to the instructions of the House.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered on its adoption as a substitute for the Senate bill. The substitute was adopted—yeas, 82; nays, 78.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas, 70; nays, 110.

A Democratic Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 18.—The Democratic State Convention has been in session here all day, endeavoring to agree upon a candidate for the Senatorship from Connecticut. Upon the sixth ballot James F. Babcock of New Haven received the necessary majority, and was declared nominated. Mr. Babcock was at one time editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, and also at one time Postmaster of that city.

Criminal Affairs in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—James Grant, who has been out on bail since the killing of Pollard, was to-day committed to prison to await trial.

Jeter Phillips, under sentence of death, and whose case, involving the validity of the Virginia courts, is to heard in the United States Supreme Court, was to-day respited by the Governor until March 10.

Arrest of Bank Robbers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Lewis S. Cole and Henry Marshall were arrested last night on a charge of robbing the Pequennock Bank, at Bridgeport, Conn. The officers found $25,500 in bonds, and pawn tickets for jewelry worth $10,000, also $2630 in funds in their possession.

The Cattle Disease.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—At the Social Science Association to-day John Stanton Gould delivered an address on the cattle disease, and Mr. Sanborn read a paper on the administration of public charities.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The constituent Cortes have requested Prime Minister Sorrano to rearrange the Cabinet. All the present members are likely to continue in office.

Public Meetings in France.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior, has announced his intention to repress all abuses of the right to assemble in public meetings.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £62,000 since last Thursday.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Evening.—Consols 93 for money and account; 5-20's, 78½. Railways steady. Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—Evening.—Cotton flat. Uplands, 11½; Orleans, 12½. The sales to-day have been 6000 bales.

California wheat 10s. 11d.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Evening.—Sugar flat. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18—Evening.—Petroleum, 68f.

HAVRE, Feb. 18—Evening.—Cotton closed at 156f. on the spot and 137f. afloat.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Four three-story brick stores and dwellings, southwest corner Germantown avenue and Jefferson street, Seventeenth ward. On Tuesday, February 23 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate at the southwest corner of Germantown avenue and Jefferson street, Seventeenth ward; containing in front on Germantown avenue 37 feet 3¾ inches, on Jefferson street 40 feet 5¾ inches, on Pink street 58 feet ½ inch, and on the other line 47 feet 4¾ inches. The improvements are a three-story brick store and dwelling on the corner of Germantown avenue and Jefferson street, and a three-story brick store and dwelling adjoining, fronting on Germantown avenue, a three-story brick store and dwelling corner of Jefferson and Pink streets, and a three story brick dwelling fronting on Pink street.

Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 721 South Fifteenth street, south of Brazier street. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, *without reserve*, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, 48 feet south of Brazier street, No. 721; containing in front on Fifteenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet 2 inches to a 2½ feet wide alley, leading into Brazier street. It has the gas, bath, cooking range, furnace, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $40. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

Terms—Cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

ADMINISTRATOR'S PEREMPTORY Sale.—Under the Will of Israel S. Elliott, deceased, Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Brick dwelling, Penn street, Frankford, Twenty-third ward. On Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Penn street, Frankford, Twenty-third ward; containing in front on Penn street 22 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet, more or less, to the rear ends of Piper street lots. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. Sale absolute. $100 to be paid at time of sale. JOHN McCORMICK, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 18 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 571 East Cumberland street, west of Sepviva street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the southwesterly side of Cumberland street, 75 feet west of Sepviva street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cumberland street 15 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet to a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof in common with the adjoining properties. It has gas, etc. Immediate possession. Keys next door at No. 569.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & S

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the March number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. One of the most interesting features of the number is the capital design by Mr. E. B. Bensell entitled "The Two Old Eavesdroppers," illustrating Mrs. Wister's serial story of "Over Yonder." The artistic merits of this picture are very great, and it is a gratifying exhibition of the progress of our own most talented and promising Philadelphia artists. A great deal of credit is also due to Mr. Lauderbach, the engraver; and as a piece of wood-cutting the design is entitled to rank with the best that have been executed in this country, and it is equal to the majority of the good engravings that appear in the English periodicals that make a specialty of their illustrations. This subject is particularly worthy of notice, as the artist and engraver are both Philadelphians, and it proves that as good artistic work can be done here as elsewhere, if the publishers and the public will only extend proper encouragement to the artists.

The March number of *Lippincott's* opens with four chapters in continuation of Robert Dale Owen's work of "Beyond the Breakers;" J. W. Mitchell contributes an inauguration ode; and W. Edgar McCunn an article on "Actors' Memories," from which we quote:—

"A leading stock actor in most provincial cities commits on an average about eight 'lengths,' or three hundred and thirty-six lines, every day of his life. This might be done with ease by most of them if their study was so nicely proportioned. But, unfortunately, for one week they have nothing to do, and for the next perpetual parts of seven or eight hundred lines, which is rather wearing. At performance, however, they are not always, as they call it, 'dead-letter perfect.' Sometimes they trip a little, and very often depend for more than half their business on the prompter. Then, on extreme occasions, they have an execrable and impudent practice of 'faking.' This is when they are totally imperfect, and rely upon their wits for the necessary speeches. I have frequently seen this expedient tried when the performer knew nothing of the play except its name and the list of characters, and the triumphant success he usually met with spoke faintly for the powers of perception of American audiences. Many anecdotes are told of the skill of the celebrated Mr. John Palmer in this sort of imposition, one of which is too good to be left out. He had a very long part in a new play one evening, and was set down in the bills to speak the prologue. Trusting to a quick study, he kept postponing his attention to both until the last moment, and when the curtain bell rang went on for the prologue without knowing a word of it. The house was packed, and of course in a terrific uproar, as always at the commencement of a performance. The indomitable Palmer, amid the confusion, began to move his lips and gesticulate as if delivering his lines. As nobody heard a syllable, the cries of 'Silence,' 'Hear the prologue,' 'Down in front,' 'Order,' redoubled from every quarter. He ceased his motions, and with the most graceful dexterity pretended to be greatly disturbed by the disorder, and made a token to the gallery as if to indicate that he could not proceed unless that part of the audience became quiet. This stratagem set the pit howling at the supposed offenders in the upper regions, and amid the riotous clamor which ensued Palmer came forward, moved his lips, and gesticulated as before, and just as the Babel was about ceasing, made his bow and went off. He performed his part in the play with equal success, though he knew no more of the language in it than the prologue. It is a common practice with some to study a play while it is being acted—commit a scene and then go on and perform it. This is frequently kept up through five long acts, and is looked upon as quite an ordinary achievement. When the business for the week is heavy, the long parts are generally read at rehearsal in the morning. There is a rule which forbids this under a penalty of a heavy fine; but like another common rule—the one about 'gagging,' or introducing one's own language into a part—not much attention is paid to it outside of 'Wallack's,' 'Selwyn's,' or the 'Arch.' Many interesting stories are told of parts taken at short notice. In the lives of old actors it will be frequently seen that celerity in this way has been the stepping-stone to many a poor fellow's fortune. Cibber tells us how he came into some distinction by performing a long part after brief preparation with Barton Booth; and Kean, in Barry Cornwall's biography, appears in a similar anecdote. The instances of the same kind happening in this country alone are very numerous. A year or two since, it is said, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., went on at a theatre in Washington entirely perfect in the part of 'Brierly' in the *Ticket-of-Leave Man*, having acquired the words in thirty minutes. Mr. Frank Mordaunt on a certain occasion took up the character of 'Hardress Cregan' in the second act of the *Colleen Bawn*, at Niblo's, New York (Mr. L. R. Shewell, who had been playing it, being compelled to leave for the death bed of his brother), and finished the *role* successfully; he had never been in the piece before. Mr. W. C. Boniface once played 'Brutus' at two hours' notice; Mr. Edwin Booth once, when a boy, got through *Richard III*, in the illness of his father, without having studied it; and Mr. J. B. Studley one evening at the New York 'Olympic,' in the absence of Mr. Edward Davenport, performed the 'Count of Monte Cristo,' studying the part, scene by scene, as the play progressed. Several ladies now living and well known in the profession might also be mentioned as having done wonders in the way of acquiring a great deal of text in a very little time. Not many are mentioned in theatrical histories as remarkable for their bad memories. Cibber speaks of one or two, and Boaden of several in John Kemble's era. The celebrated Johnstone, the Irish comedian, was noted far and wide for the labor with which he committed language, and for his trouble in keeping it after once gotten. This gentleman, it may not be generally known, was one of the ancestors of the Wallack family at present residing in New York. Mr. James Wallack is the son of Mr. Henry Wallack by his first wife, whose maiden name was Turoin. Henry Wallack was brother to J. W. Wallack, Sr., and son of Mr. Wallack, of the English Amphitheatre, and his wife, Miss Johnstone. Mrs. Bioxton, an American actress of 1700, was in the habit of writing her cues on her cuffs, and always kept the prompter closely to his business. Actors lose their memory only from excessive debauchery or old age; and so strong is the faculty developed with many that even these fail to destroy it entirely. George Frederick Cooke studied new parts after thirty years' continual dissipation, and Edmund Kean held the power of study until nearly every other power was gone, and then that went too. J. B. Booth could always acquire and retain; and many others, almost as noted, had their chief faculties to the last. Any person acquainted with the private lives of the actors of to day can easily single out a dozen battered rakes who never have a sober moment, and yet nightly perform fresh characters. But intemperance will undoubtedly destroy the mind at the end: the powers of perception remain, but the attention cannot be concentrated, and everything is forgotten as soon as seen."

Riter Fitzgerald has an interesting but somewhat sensational story entitled "The Shadow of Fate," and Charles G. Leland contributes some reminiscences of "Breitmann in Politics." Here is the story of Breitmann's nomination:—

When ash de var vas ober, und Beace her shnow-wice vings
Vas vadin o'er de coondry (in shpodts) like afery dings;
Und heroes vere revarded, de beople all pegan
To say 'twas shame dat nodings vas done for Breitemann.

No man wised how id vas shtarte', or where der fore shlog came,
Boot dey shveared it vas a cinder, dereto a purnin shame:
"Dere is Schnitzner! in de Gustom House—po'z-blitz! can dis dings pe!—
Und Breitmann he hate nodings: vot sights is dis to see!

"Nod de virst ret cendt for Breitmann! ish *dis* co pe de gry
On de man dat backed de Repels und trinked dem high und dry?
By meine Seel, I shvears id, und vot's more I deglares id's drue,
He vonce gleaned oudt a down in half an oor, und shtripped id strumpf und shoe.

"He was shoost like Kœnig Etzel, of whom de shdory deil,
Der Hun who co for de Romans und vollop dem so vell;
Only dis dat dey say no grass vouldt crow where Etzel's horse had trot,
Und I really pelefe vere Breitmann go de hops shpring in de shpot."

If once you tie a dog loose, dere is more soon geds arount,
Und wenn dis vas shtartedt on Breitmann id was rings aroom be-foundt;
Dough *vhy* he *moost* hafe somedings vas nod by no mean glear,
Nor tid id, like Paulus' confersion, ou de snap to ail abcear!

Und, in faedt, Balthazer Bumchen saidt he couldent nicht blainly see
Vy a veller for gaiderin riches shood dus re-varteidt pe:
Der Breitmann own drei Houser, mit a wein-handle in a stohr,
Dazu ein Lager-Wirthschaft, and sonst was—somedings more.

Dis plasted plackguard none-sense ve couldn't no means shtand,
From a narrow minded shvine's kopf, of our nople captain grand:
Soosh low, goarse, beity *bornirtheit* a shentle-man deplores;
So ve called him *verfluchter Hundsfoot*, und shmysed him out of toors.

So ve all dissolted dat Breitmann shouldt hafe a nomination
To go to de Legisladoor, to make some dings off de nation:
Mit de helb of a Comedigut man, in whom ve hafe great hobes,
Who hat shanse his boledics dydeen dimes, und derefore knew de robes.

L. Clarke Davis, in an article on the Boston Public Library, has the following about the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia:—

"The Apprentices' Library is lodged in an old historic building at the corner of Fifth and (now called) Arch streets, in the north wall of which is set a marble slab bearing this quaint legend:—

BY GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
FREE QUAKERS.
ERECTED IN THE YEAR
OF OUR LORD 1783
OF THE EMPIRE 8.'

"The founders of the building were originally members of the Society of Friends, from which they became separated by taking part in the war of the Revolution. When the war was ended they formed a religious society, and erected the present library building for a meeting-house. There they assembled after the manner of their sect, but Time, gently covering old wrongs and bitternesses, obliterated their misdeeds against the Spirit of Peace, and either they or their children were taken back at last into the old beloved fold, and then the building fell into disuse, and afterwards into the possession of the library. But the galleries where the ministers and elders sat, and the massive benches for the rest of these grim old fighting Quakers, are still preserved with very loving care."

N. S. Dodge discourses about the Foundling Hospital of London. From this article we clip the following:—

There are eight hundred children in the Foundling Hospital who know neither father nor mother. For seventeen years Thomas Coram, a retired sea-captain, labored to achieve this great success. His picture by Hogarth, as it hangs in the hall, represents him in a scarlet coat and knee breeches—a stout, strong-boned man of fifty years, with a florid complexion, and a face very far from philanthropic in expression. Whether a likeness or not, it belies him. No more sincere benefactor of his species ever lived. His business led him into town early in the morning. Passing through the east end of London, then as now the resort of the poorer classes, his "feelings were harrowed," to use his own words, "by seeing young children exposed, sometimes alive, sometimes dead, and sometimes dying." He began to make it a subject of conversation in the city counting-rooms, at first from compassion and shortly from enthusiasm. He won adherents. Even those who doubted success gave encouragement. He abandoned all business, and devoted his time and fortune to providing a home for foundlings. His sphere of operation enlarged. Noblemen gave him their subscriptions; ladies of quality circulated his appeals; Sterne preached a sermon in behalf of the charity; Hogarth opened an exhibition of his paintings, and presented them, together with the moneys received, to the cause. And when at length, after years of untiring perseverance, on the 20th of November, 1739, a charter was obtained from Parliament, there was scarcely a man of distinction in England who did not hasten to lend his aid. Commodious and ornamental buildings, designed by Jacobson, the architect of his day, were erected upon spacious grounds purchased in Guilford street, to wards which, among other large private subscriptions, George II gave three thousand pounds. No greater success ever crowned the efforts of a philanthropist.

Meanwhile the hospital was opened in temporary buildings, in 1740. A basket was hung at the gate, in which children were deposited, and a bell was rung to give notice to the officers in attendance. No questions were asked, no clothes or memoranda received, no person accompanying or bringing the child admitted within the walls. All identity was thus for ever destroyed. On the first day one hundred and seventeen children were admitted, for whom nurses, food, clothing, beds, and medical attendance had been previously provided. Bills had been posted in the streets, notices read from the pulpits and advertisements inserted in the *Gazette* and other newspapers, apprising the public of the privileges of the hospital. Within three months 3727 new-born infants had been presented at the gates. Many died from previous exposure, from inherited disease and from sudden change of food, but still the house was kept full. Often there were a hundred children offered when only twenty could be received, and riots consequently were not infrequent among the women who crowded outside the entrance. To prevent this, lots were drawn every morning from a bag containing white and black balls, the number of the former corresponding with the number of vacancies in the hospital, and the drawing of one of them entitling the drawer to deposit her child in the basket. One poor woman, after drawing a black ball for nineteen mornings, was so overjoyed at seeing a white ball in her hand as she drew it from the bag, that, with her child in her arms, she fell lifeless upon the pavement. The consequences of this indiscriminate admission of infants to the hospital had not been foreseen. They were deplorable beyond description. The easy means of disposing of illegitimate children broke down one of the great barriers against immorality, and criminal intrigues fearfully increased. The statistics collected in proof of this are almost incredible. Parliament at last interfered, and an act was passed which, whilst permitting children already received into the hospital to be retained, forbade further indiscriminate admissions. The extraordinary proportions of deaths helped also to bring about legislative interference. Notwithstanding a grant of ten thousand pounds by the Government, added to the large amount of private subscriptions, the means of the hospital had been found insufficient to meet the extraordinary demands made upon them. Newborn children, packed in boxes and baskets, and sent by public carriers from all parts of the country, others laid naked at night by the gates, and still more left at the doors of the residences of the governors, contributed to these fearfully fatal results. Of the 14,934 children received within the period of three years, 9676 died. After a trial of various expedients, the present plan, now in successful operation for more than one hundred years, was adopted under the sanction of Parliament. Since the year 1760 the requisitions for admission have been illegitimacy, the precious good character of the mother, and poverty. As before, all that would lead to identity, when once a child is admitted, is destroyed. The infant parts with its natural relatives forever. The date of admission only is registered. It takes a new name, is dressed from the hospital wardrobe, enters the nursery, sees no visitors until it is old enough to take its place at the "ordinary" (and then only for an hour on Sunday noons), and knows no history beyond the Foundling walls.

From this date (A. D. 1760) the Foundling Hospital met with no check. From the purchase of the estate in Guilford street of the Earl of Salisbury, it became a fashionable rendezvous. With the settlement of its difficulties its popularity increased, until it grew to be the most favorite resort in the metropolis. Hogarth established an annual exhibition of paintings in the great hall, from which started the Royal Academy. Dr. Burney founded here an academy of music. Handel gave for several years the profits of the public performance of his compositions, and his *Messiah* alone produced seven thousand pounds for the charity. He also selected and presented the organ as a gift, composed the chants and anthems still used in the chapel service, and originated and perfected the Foundling choir. Lord Chief Justice Tenterden became a principal patron, made munificent gifts to the funds, and composed the hymns still sung at the exhibitions. A visit to the Foundling was the most fashionable lounge of the first twenty years of the reign of George III. The picture gallery during week days and the music on Sundays drew crowds of spectators in stylish equipages from aristocratic parts of the metropolis. Queen Charlotte, once attended by Mr. Pitt, but more often by Lord Bute, was a frequent visitor. The ample grounds in front of the handsome buildings became the fashionable promenade of the Londoners, and brocaded silks, gold-headed canes, and laced three cornered

The throngs of visitors on Sundays are always large. The anxious and earnest faces of many of the women who are to be found after service in the dining-hall, waiting the entrance of the children, are suggestive enough. The latter enter from the parlors, two by two, in orderly procession, the boys in the antique dress of the last century, the girls with coifs and white pinafores, to take their places, with bowed heads, while grace is said, and then with hands folded until a signal is given, around the long, neatly-arranged and covered tables. From the wives and sisters of mechanics and laborers, up to the lady the panels of whose equipage waiting at the gate show the armorial bearings of a countess, there are scrutinizing looks at each little occupant of a seat as the crowd passes around.

Although identity cannot be established, it can hardly be doubted that recognition often takes place. "I am certain it is he," whispered a well dressed female just before us to her companion, stopping before a boy of six or seven years whilst the throng moved onward:—"I am certain it is he! It is her nose and chin and hair and brow, and very toss of the head! I know it is he!" That touch of nature which a woman's heart only can experience made the face of the speaker beautiful as the Madonna of Rubens in the "Descent from the Cross." But she could not speak to the boy whose curl-shaded brow and glorious eyes marked the family likeness. The tie, whatever it was, had been severed for life, and neither devotion in sickness, nor pride in the expanding graces of mind and person, nor joy in the return of lavished love, was ever for her. Such recognitions, supposed or real, are not uncommon. A close observer cannot fail to detect them at any Sunday dinner at the Foundling.

Savage, the unfortunate son of Lady Macclesfield, in that poem which Dr. Johnson characterized as containing "a refinement of sarcasm unequalled in the English language," claims that, as a race, foundlings are superior in gifts of mind and graces of person to those who in other respects are more fortunate. Whether there be truth or not in this claim, it is certain that the personal appearance of the eight hundred children in the Foundling Hospital at the time of our visit, corroborated by visits of my own subsequently made during a period of several years, was remarkable. No thoughtful observer could fail to notice it. Out of the three million population of London I doubt whether the same number of specimens of perfect form and promise of future beauty could be selected.

The prurient taste of the present century, which, for what are falsely called moral reasons, has forbidden the revelation of the true social condition of the upper classes in England, has done a thousand-fold more, on what is called the *laissez-faire* principle, to deprave morals than all the fictitious works of Fielding, Smollett, and Richardson. The morganatic connections of the sons of the royal family, excused in them on account of the Marriage act of Parliament prohibiting the descendants of George II from contracting marriages, if under twenty-five, without the consent of the sovereign—if over twenty-five, without the consent of Parliament—and the same left-handed connections, without the same excuse, in ducal and other noble families—connections by which the wife neither enjoys the rank nor inherits for herself or her children the possessions of her husband—have been and still are an example fruitful of immorality in the United Kingdom. This Marriage act, still in force, is the key to the unwritten memoirs of the royal family during the last seventy-five years. The lives of that brood of nine sons, issue of George III and Queen Charlotte, would furnish a chapter in the *Chronique Scandaleuse* unsurpassed in villainy by the private memoirs of Louis XV or the Regent Orleans. When the Princess Charlotte, then heir-apparent, died in 1817, not one of the seven sons of George III then living had any legitimate children. The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), her father, was separated from his wife, the unfortunate Queen Caroline, whom he had received in a fit of drunkenness and discarded on awakening to sobriety, and had returned to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The Duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, a country detached from the English dynasty by Salique law when Victoria ascended the throne, was not then father of the blind son who has recently lost his crown. The Duke of Clarence was allied by morganatic marriage to Mrs. Jordan, whose oldest son, as Earl of Munster, afterwards became Governor-General of India, and whose other children, under the name of Fitzclarence, still hold, they and their descendants, high official positions under government. The Duke of York—who, though guilty of every crime forbidden by the Decalogue, and whose death made bankrupt a thousand tradesmen, received the honor of one of the most conspicuous and costly monuments in London, which

"pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies"—

was selling commissions in the army to satisfy the demands of his imperious paramour, Mrs. Clarke. And the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and the rest were only less notorious in immorality. The decease of the Princess Charlotte awakened these debauchees from their indifference. The hope of issue from the king in the line of the Prince of Wales was dead. Not a descendant from George III in the male line of the third generation was living. The succession was on the point of extinction. Urged on by the clamors of the people, who dreaded another German sovereign, and tempted by the expectation of parliamentary grants, five of the royal dukes abandoned their morganatic wives and married princesses of foreign birth. Nor is the present generation of the royal family free from the same alliances. The Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen and commander in chief of the British army, formed a morganatic marriage many years ago, and has a large family of sons and daughters. His wife, unknown of course in society, is a woman not only of rare accomplishments, but of real worth. When the Duke went mad after the battle of Inkermann, she followed him to the Crimea, brought him home, and nursed him with all a woman's devotion through his long and dangerous illness. It is well known in the London clubs that the present heir-apparent to the throne and his more sprightly brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, have not been slow to avail themselves of the excuses afforded by the Royal Marriage act for following the examples set by their predecessors. It can be scarcely called ungenerous, therefore, or far-fetched, to recognize in the foundlings affinity as well as to the privileged as to the middle and lower classes of England. The education of the children of the hospital is eminently practical, directed to the single purpose of fitting them for self support.

Captain Coram died poor. His benevolence exhausted his means. His friends, therefore, arranged to raise a subscription to provide him with an annuity, but before carrying it into execution, in order not to offend him, he was informed by a friend of the plan. His answer was characteristic:—"I have not wasted my little wealth in self-indulgence, and am not ashamed to confess that I am poor." The annuity was purchased, but he enjoyed it less than two years. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was buried under the communion-table in the chapel of the hospital. The hospital is famous, even to this day, for its annual dinner to the governors. The wines stored in the vaults have a reputation that ensures a full table, even though the cookery were less *recherche* than it is. It was at one of these dinners that Sheridan made what Sydney Smith called "the best *impromptu* but one" in the English language. Somebody had said there was no word which rhymed with "silver." "Nor to porringer," added John Wilkes, who the more he was hated by the Government was *feted* by the city people, and was sure to be present at every grand dinner. "Will you bet on that?" asked Sheridan. "Yes." "What amount?" "Fifty pounds against a sovereign," repiled Wilkes, who, being somewhat heated with wine, was nettled that his statement should be doubted. "Done!" responded Sheridan; and, throwing himself back in his chair, in a moment he slowly repeated the following:—

"The Duke of York a daughter had,
He gave the Prince of Orange her;
So now, John Wilkes, just pay the bet,
For there's a rhyme for porringer."

The impromptu which Sydney Smith gave preference to over this is the famous one made at Cologne by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, when Dr. Gilman, to test the former's rhyming powers, as well as to avoid the infliction of the usual evening monologue, remarked that Hayley, Cowper's friend, in one of his minor poems, had celebrated the grandeur of the cathedral with a very happy choice of words, but had failed in producing perfect rhymes to "St. Gereon Church" and to "Rudescheimer" wine—two things one has often to one's lips when in Cologne. "It's very easy," remarked Coleridge; "Hayley should not have faltered there. See here:—

"Since I am a rhymer,
And now at least a merry one,
Mr. Mum's Rudescheimer,
And the church of Gereon,
Are the only two things that are worth being known
In this body-and-soul stinking town of Cologne."

It was at a dinner at the Foundling that Tom Moore felt himself aggrieved at the abrupt departure of Sydney Smith. Moore, as is well known, was famous at singing his own songs, but had failed to do his best after this particular dinner, and had written Sydney that he was sorry he (Smith) had gone away so soon, as his voice had improved afterwards, and he was one of the few he always wished to do his *best* for. The answer was characteristic and is worth preserving:—

"My Dear Moore:—By the beard of the prelate of Canterbury, by the cassock of the prelate of York, by the breakfasts of Rogers, by Luttrell's love of side-dishes, I swear that I had rather hear you sing than any person I ever heard in my life, male or female. For what is your singing but beautiful poetry floating in fine music and guided by exquisite feeling? Call me Dissenter, say that my cossack is ill put on, that I know not the delicacies of decimation, and confound the greater and smaller tithes: but do not think or say that I am insensible to your music. Yours, very sincerely,

"Sydney Smith."

It was at this same dinner that the great wit met with a retort that he was never tired of referring to afterwards. He had been conversing, in the half-bantering manner in which he was inimitable, with his *vis-a vis* at the table, a Swiss gentleman of education connected with his country's embassy at the Court of St. James, upon the relative merits of Swiss and English soldiers, and urged the superiority of the latter, inasmuch as they fought for honor, while the Swiss fought for money. "The fact is," answered the Swiss gentleman, "we each of us fight for what each most wants."

Two chapters of the novelette of "Over Yonder," are given. The story will be concluded in the next number. "Our Provincialisms," by Rev. Henry Reeves, has some curious information; "The Doubter" is a poem of much feeling, and "The Castle of the Taikun," by B. H. Hall, is an interesting description of Yeddo and the residence of its sovereign; "My Grandmother that might have been," is a pleasant story by Alice Cary; "The Revolution in Cuba," by W. W. Nevin, is a thoughtful dissertation on a current topic; "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day," contain a number of items of interest. Among other things it is announced that arrangements have been concluded with Anthony Trollope for an original novel, the first part of which it is expected will appear in the July number.

—*The Lady's Friend* for March, published by Deacon & Peterson, has a steel engraved frontispiece entitled "By the Fireside," a large colored fashion-plate, and a great variety of patterns for needle-work and other illustrations. The contents are, as usual, varied and interesting, and there is something to suit all tastes in the home circle.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine* for March is an attractive number, full of pictures and entertaining stories and sketches and useful household receipts, fashion items, and directions for all manner of elegant needle-work. A very pretty engraving, entitled "The Pet Bird," is given as a frontispiece, and the other illustrations are such as will be appreciated.

—*Demorest's Monthly Magazine* for March, is full of illustrations representing the latest fashions, with full directions and patterns for cutting out garments. The more solid matter is agreeably relieved by poems, stories, and sketches. This magazine is recognized by the ladies as a standard authority on the subject of fashions.

All of the above publications are for sale by Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street.

—The March number of *Once-a-Month*, edited and published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, commends itself by its neat and attractive appearance, no less than by the variety and interest of its contents. A large amount of original matter is given, and judicious selections are made from the leading English and American periodicals. The magazine is of a convenient size to slip in the pocket, and it is cheap as well as good at twenty cents a number.

—*The Children's Hour*, edited by T. S. Arthur, is an established favorite with the little ones. The March number will be found as entertaining as any of its predecessors. Children are always fond of pictures, and the illustrations in this magazine are entitled to praise as being very good indeed.

—*Our Own* is the title of a new magazine announced by Messrs. Gillin, McGuigan & Griffin, No. 701 Chesnut street, who state that it will be a literary, home magazine, and that its columns will present matter both interesting and instructive. Each number will contain not only original productions from the pens of the best native writers, but also translations from other languages, and selections from foreign magazines that are beyond the reach of the masses. Each number will contain two or more pages devoted to children, two full-page illustrations, and three pages of music by Alice Hawthorne. A domestic department will give useful receipts, a review of the fashions, and articles on fancy work. *Our Own* will be published at the low price of $2 per annum.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,000 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,083,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

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Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING
2 4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

ON DECEMBER 31, 1868,

As submitted to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, for five months, ending December 31, 1868, inclusive.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Assessments or Instalments on Stock paid in cash	1,000,000 00
Number of Shares 10,000. Par value $100, Market value $110.	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	61,784 73
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	33,928·64
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real Estate	30,000 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company:— Par. Market value.	
U. S. Pacifics 6 per cent. $200,000	$199,000·00
Virginia State Bonds 6 per cent. 35,000	17,500 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans:— Par. Market value. Amount loaned.	
$795,000. $1,095,2·0.	$741,000 00
Accrued Interest not yet due	$430·00
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps	200 00
Deferred Premiums	62,000·00
	$1,145,843·37
Amount of Cash Premiums received.	$174,201·66
Amount of Interest received from Investments	26,781·56
	$200,983·22
Amount of surrendered Policy	$75 60
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	72,015·81
Amount of Losses due and unpaid	
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company	2,038·66
Amount of all other Expenses and Expenditures	75,071·27
	$149,201·34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.:

Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this third day of February, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,
Notary Public.
2 13stuth6t

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Amount paid in	97,500

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00
Balance due by agents	3,633·33
Cash in bank	2,500 00
	$109,133·33

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks	29,266·82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses paid	$7,961·26
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc	11,729·08
Commissions to agents	3,443·14
	23,133·48
Total amount at risk	$1,340,726·87
Losses unadjusted and not due	3,500·00
Accounts	2,465

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,	J. F. Baker,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mullen,
B. C. Worthington,	R. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Titus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood,	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 13stuth6w H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1869,
$2,603,740·09.

THE AMNESTY.

Johnson's Proclamation of Pardon to the Rebels.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE of the Senate, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, a copy of the proclamation of the President, December 25, 1868, purporting to extend pardon and amnesty to a class of persons guilty of treason, &c., respectfully report:

It purports, by the will of the Executive alone, independent, and supposedly in spite of the law-making power, to grant, by general proclamation, "full pardon and amnesty" to all persons engaged in the late rebellion—to all traitors—with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution, etc.

The exercise of this high power is asserted by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and it is insisted that this act of the sovereign people, through the President, is authorized by the clauses of the Constitution which declare: "The President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," and that the proclamation is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of the authority there conferred upon the Executive, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, &c., and in conformity with the precedents established by Washington in 1795, and followed by President Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and President Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868.

The Committee, after a careful examination of the subject, have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the proclamation in question was wholly beyond the constitutional power of the President, and that it can have no efficiency to the end sought to be realized by it. The operative words are "pardon" and "amnesty," the first of which is found in the Constitution and the last is not. The Constitution with its weighed and carefully chosen language, permits the President to grant reprieves and pardons, not pardon and amnesty.

These two words have been known and used in the law for a hundred years, and their scope and meaning have never been a subject of dispute. They are not synonymous or equivalent. They import, as they always have done, widely different things. A reference to history and to the standard law books will demonstrate this fact. Pardon, in the English law, as it had existed down to the time of the formation of our Constitution, and as it still exists, was an act of executive clemency, proceeding personally from the King, either directly by the sign manual, or indirectly under the great seal to a specified person named, and its effect was, if he chose to avail himself of it, to relieve him from the punishment and losses not already suffered for the specific crime named, in the instrument. It did not look backward, but only forward. It did not restore what was lost, but remitted what was yet to be suffered. (See Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 4, title, Reprieves and Pardons.) And so jealous was the law of England on the subject, that until a comparatively recent period the royal prerogative of pardon was confined to a limited class of offences, in which the presumption might exist that the accused was morally innocent; and the power was otherwise hedged about with many other safeguards against abuse not necessary to be here referred to. The power of general pardon by proclamation did not exist, and was not claimed by any English sovereign, as the committee believe, after Great Britain had a constitution and a settled jurisprudence, although it was frequently exercised under and by act of Parliament. From the earliest years of the reign of Elizabeth, 1535, until after the American Revolution, amnesty was an act of oblivion of past offences granted by government to those who had been guilty of crime. It was an act of sovereign power which effaced and caused to be forgotten the offence itself, and it made it the same, so far as the public was concerned, as if the offence had never been committed; and, by consequence, it operated a restoration of all rights, &c., which a pardon did not. One instance will illustrate the difference from and superior effect to a pardon.

It purified blood corrupted by attainder, and made it inheritable, which a pardon did not; it was granted by the sovereign power to whole classes of offenders for the purpose of sustaining tranquillity in the State. Thus it will be perceived that amnesty is a larger power than pardon, operating upon the crime instead of the criminal, and effecting restoration and restitution *ab initio*, instead of merely remitting unexecuted punishment, and proceeding like what is called a general pardon, not from the Executive, be he king or president, but from the government.

The sovereign power in England was the King, in and with his Parliament, as in the United States it is the Congress, acting with the approval of the President, or by a two-thirds vote without it. The clear conclusion is that under the English system of government no power, either of amnesty or general pardon, existed in the King. The knowledge of these legal terms: "amnesty," "pardon," "reprieve," and of their settled meaning and effect, must have existed in the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

That body, striving to bridle all powers of a kingly nature, rather than to enlarge them, did not choose to use the word "amnesty" at all in the Constitution, but conferred upon the President the power simply to grant reprieves and pardons; the one expressing a temporary, and the other a permanent suspension of punishment on an individual offender.

The committee further express their views, and reply to the authorities given by the President for issuing the proclamation, and conclude as follows:

They are of opinion that the power attempted to be exercised in the proclamation referred to—to grant a general pardon and amnesty by the President by proclamation without the authority or assent of Congress—has no foundation in the Constitution or laws, and that its exercise ought not to be continued. They, therefore, report a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the rebellion, with restoration of rights, etc., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

The subject lies over in the Senate for future action.

FERDINAND.

Sketch of the Ex-Regent of Portugal.

Ferdinand, the ex-Regent of Portugal, the cable informs us, has been at length induced to accept the candidature of the throne of Spain. The ex-Regent, who is in his fifty-third year, having been born on the 29th October, 1816, is a Prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, remarkable for the number of sovereigns it has given, by marriage and otherwise, to European thrones. He is the son of Prince Ferdinand Augustus, brother of Duke Ernest I, the father of the present Duke, Earnest II, and the late Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband; and is, consequently, the cousin of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and of the late Prince Consort of England. He is also the nephew of the late Leopold I of Belgium, who was a brother of Ferdinand Augustus, and is related by marriage to both the House of Orleans and the Imperial family of Brazil—his brother, Prince Augustus, being a son-in-law of the late Louis Philippe, and his nephew, Prince Augustus, being son in law of the Emperor of Brazil. His connections, therefore, with royal houses, it will be seen, are pretty extensive. His marriage with Queen Donna Maria of Portugal took place on the 9th of April, 1836. On the death of the Queen, by whom he had several children, he was recognized by the Chambers of the kingdom, November 23, as Regent, during the minority of his son, Dom Pedro V, and he governed in that capacity till September, 1855, when the inauguration of the young King took place. Since then, with the exception of a brief period in which he acted as Regent during the absence from the kingdom of the present King of Portugal, Ferdinand has led a retired and quiet life, devoting his time principally to literary and scientific pursuits, for which he is said to have a great taste. On the overthrow of Isabella II, he was at once thought of as an eligible successor to the exiled Queen, and overtures were accordingly made to him; but these he declined, unwilling, it would seem, to exchange the pleasant companionship of his books and the tranquil delights of a literary life for the splendors of a throne and the cares of state. His disinclination, it appears, has been overcome, and it is now left with the Cortes, at present in session, to decide whether he shall be King of Spain. Ferdinand is liberal in politics and his election to the vacant throne would meet the views of the Liberal Unionists and the Progressists—the parties represented by the Provisional Government; but he is a stanch Catholic, and while he is, doubtless, prepared to accept religious toleration as the law of the land in Spain, he is likely to be in favor of the continuance of a State establishment in that country, thus securing for the Church to which he belongs a controlling influence over national affairs.

WORKS OF ART.

LAST DAYS
OF THE
EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 3t thstuamsp PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1800 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, February 23, commencing at 10 A. M., under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, the following serviceable Quartermaster Property, not now required by the United States, to wit:—

10 Mules,
6,000 Wagon Bows,
15,000 Do. & Amb. Spokes,
1,500 Sawed Felloes,
100 Bent do.,
200 Amb. Tongues not ironed,
100 Wagon do., ironed,
4,250 Doubletrees,
500 Singletrees,
500 Wagon Hounds,
100 Wagon Bolsters,
1 Coal Yard Scale,
25 Horses,
20,000 pounds Iron assd'd,
20,000 feet lumber, do.,
200 Wagon Wheels,
50 Amb. do.,
150 Tailgates,
100 Hubs, assorted,
400 Spreaders,
100 Amb. do.,
1,000 Feed Troughs,
4 Timber Trucas,
1 Pile Driver,

together with a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of Ambulance Harness, one Barge, Tools, Leather and Gum Hose, Wire Rope, Scrap Iron, Horseshoes, Grain Sacks, etc. etc.

The Steam Pile Driver, in good condition, will be offered at Sixth Street Wharf on Wednesday, 24th, at 11 A.

Especial attention is invited to the lot of Mules offered.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
2 15 7t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz:—800 Wooden Bedsteads, 1000 Iron Bedsteads, 1600 Cots, 1400 Camp Kettles, 5000 Tin Plates, old Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc. etc. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
2 17 6t Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet-Colonel U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 25 5w

Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 22d of February, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Each proposal must state the entire cost of construction, including the necessary material therefor, and also the amount the bidder will be willing to allow the city for the old material, now lying upon the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variet of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
11 North SIXTH Street.
mwf

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND TRENTON RAILROAD, COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 20
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:20 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $5.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Bothlehem and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Line, via Jersey City, Fare $5 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line, Fare $3 25.
At 9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lamberville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAMBERSTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the MARKET Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Arch streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. 901, corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 7:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 12:00 M.
Erie Express..... 12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 3:40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:25 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passenger will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 9:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 8:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 9:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:00 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4:20 P. M.
Day Express..... 12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:45 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL R. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad Street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Steamer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:20 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT RAILROAD BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after SUNDAY, November 29, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 12:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 3:10 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:05 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12:35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:00 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 8 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS; THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:15 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:25 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:40 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:40 and

INSURANCE.

TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA

YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$500,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		755 47
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks (Metropolitan National Bank)		8,176 81
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission		35 290 48
Amounts of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first llen on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		116,300 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market valu :—		
	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
United States Bonds, 1881..100 000		$114,250
do 5 20s, 1864...300 000		215,500
do 5-20s, 1865...100,000		107,000
New York State Ed's, '77.. 31,080		33,170
		469,920 00
Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security per loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value		167,100 00
	Par Value	*Market Value.*
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1864...	$25 000	$27,500
Erie RR. 4th Mor'ge Bds	10 000	9,000
Harlem RR. 1st do	2 000	2 000
Phoenix Nat. Bank Stock	15,000	16,200
St. Nicholas do do	5,000	5,300
Continental do do	6 000	6 000
Widows' Orphans' Life Insurance Com'y Stock	10,000	11 000
Security Insurance Co...	10,000	10,000
Universal Life Insurance Company	8,000	8,000
U. S. Guaranty and Indemnity Co	55,000	70,000
Guardian Fire Insur'ce Company	1 000	750
U. S 5-20 Bonds of 1865...	7,000	7,700
do do do...	7,500	7,500
Bank of North America	1,000	1,000
New York Central R R. Stock	10 000	15,000
N. Y. Central R R. Stock	10 000	15 000
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865...	10 500	11,550
Nat. Bank of Yonkers...	1,000	1,010
Rutger's Insurance Co...	1,400	1,500
	190,100	211,850
Accrued interest not yet due		15,081 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—		
Salvage due on losses paid		7,000 00
Due Company on Policy of reinsur'ce		2,850 00
Office furniture		3,500 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	2,442 13
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	21,545 69
Amount of losses resisted by the Co	3,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—Rent	667 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	194,350 62

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	444,870 74
Amount of Premiums earned	395,319 09
Interest received from investments	41,644 96

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums—$23,732 deducted from premiums received above	
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid, deducted from premiums received above	$86,792 00
Amount of Dividends declared during the year	50 000 00
Amount of Dividends paid	50,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Co	119,563 61

RICHARD A. FRANKLIN, President.

WM. CONNER, Jr., Vice-President.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		435,025 00
Cash on hand		1,344 18
Cash in Banks		99,621 85
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		273,831 81
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate		46,100 00
	Par Value.	
United States Five-twenty Bonds	$125,500	139,239 37
Missouri State Bonds	25,000	22,562 50
Virginia State Bonds	46,776	26,035 68
Tennessee State Bonds	26,000	18,005 00
Alabama State Bonds	10,000	9,000 00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12,000	12,360 00
New Haven City Bonds	51,000	51,000 00
65 shares National Tradesmen's Bank, N. H.	6,500	9,165 00
590 shares Second National Bank, N. H.	59,000	76,700 00
200 shares Yale National Bank, N. H.	20,000	24,000 00
558 shares National Bank, N. H.	55,800	75,330 00
600 shares New Haven County National Bank, N. H.	6,000	6,900 00
90 shares Mechanics' National Bank, N. H.	5,000	7,785 00
53 shares Merchants' National Bank, N. H.	2,650	3,127 00
150 shares New Britain National Bank, New Britain, Conn.	15,000	17,100 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value:—		
	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
10 shares Clinton National Bank	$1,000	$1,000 00
10 shares American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	1,000	1,000 00
300 shares Adams Manufacturing Co., Castleboro, Vt.	30,000	15,500 00
Accrued Interest not yet due and rents accrued		14,896 28
Cash loaned on call		4,616 24
Bills Receivable for Inland Premiums		59,855 20
Sundry Balances due the Company		78,527 21
Fire and Inland Salvages, Agency Supplies, Office Furniture, and Sundry Investments		93,347 07

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$27,872 33
Amount of Losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	32,260 00
Amount of Losses resisted by the Company	8,500 00
Amount of Interest due and unpaid on Scrip	30 68
Amount reclaimable on Perpetual Policies	48,775 32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	681,939 45

INCOME.

Amount of Cash premiums received	$1,079,659 25
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	46,392 50
Amount of premiums earned	1,685,630 69
Interest received from investments	35,356 52
Income from all other sources—specifying what sources—Rents	18,488 08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,331,746 01
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	8,589 94
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	97,580 61
Amount of dividends declared during year	100,000 00
Amount of dividends paid	100,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	340,617 48
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	89,431 40
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	109,016 38
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	
Par Value. $100	*Market Value.* $103

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.

WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

$16 to the $ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA

ATLANTIC Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$200,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		5,380 00
Cash on hand		540 00
Cash in Bank		7,937 08
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission		8,631 10
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:		268,033 00
Shares.	*Par Value.*	*Market Value.*
1927 National Bank of Commerce, Prov.	$96,350	$98,277
500 Globe National Bk., Providence	25,000	27,500
200 Fourth National Bank, Prov.	20,000	21,000
150 Northern Bank, Providence	15,000	14,250
400 Lime Rock Nat'nal Bank, Prov.	20,000	21,200
200 Fifth National Bk., Providence	10,000	11,400
101 Merchants' Nat'nal Bank, Prov.	5,050	5,454
145 American National Bank, Prov.	7,250	7,757
200 National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	20,000	25,000
300 Fourth National Bank, N. Y.	30 000	32,000
	$248,000	$263 038
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value.		29,623 91
Bills receivable for marine risks		$3,057 25
Bills receivable other than those taken for marine risks.		19,066 66
Rents accrued		500 00
Personal property		1,000 00
		$29,623 91

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	5,330 45
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	16,950 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	399 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	1,076 87
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	46,088 88

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received, deducting reinsurance and return premiums	103,476 48
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums—note for marine premiums	1,207 25
Interest received from investments	22,355 74
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	6,212 72
Interest	199 82
Rents	6,012 90

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	72,748 36
Amount of dividends declared during year	8,000 00
Amount of dividends paid	8 250 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	25,020 14
Amount of taxes paid by Company	5,622 47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	5,670 76

S. MACRAN, President.

J. S. PARISH, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMSURANCE.

TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock—full paid.....$300,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		4,995 66
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks— in Union National Bank of Chicago		16,284 52
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		8,595 14
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest is due and owing		43,089 02
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—		
	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
206 5-20 U. S. Bonds	$99 500	105,656 37
1 10 40 do.	500	530 00
Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind o Stock—its par and market value:—		
	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
Government 5-20s	$19 800	$21,210 75
" 10 40s	700	742 00
1st Nat. Bk. of Chicago.	42,800	53,500 00
Third " "	15 706	21,195 00
Fourth " "	3 000	3,000 00
Fifth " "	28,500	28,500 00
Commercial "	9,000	9 900 00
Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Co., Chicago	1 500	2 250 00
City National Bank	5,100	5,100 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.	1 100	1,914 00
Cook Co (Ill.) War Fund Bonds	2,300	2,173,50
Mechanical Bakery of Chicago	2,500	2,500 00
Chicago Fruit House Co.	6,000	1,800 00
Chicago Dock Co.	11,200	11,200 00
Fireman's Insurance Co. of Chicago	9,000	9 000 00
Chicago Tribune Co.	8,000	32,000 00
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago	2,000	2,200 00
Chicago City Railway Co.	2,500	1,875 00
Merchants' Insurance Co. of Chicago	7,500	7,500 00
Lumberman's Ins. Co. of Chicago	3,000	3,000 00
Young Men's Christian Association Scrip of Chicago	5,000	4,000 00
National Watch Company of Elgin	3,000	3,000 00
Merchants' Union Express Co.	2,500	400 00
	$191,770	$227,960 25
Interest accrued and not due		123 94
Other available miscellaneous assets...		51,221 58

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	13,711 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,800 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	746 31
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	87,147 69

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	224,229 77
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	
For Inland Insurance not yet paid	712 50
Amount of Premiums earned	137,738 56
Interest received from investments	29,004 95

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	122,943 77
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums	695 58
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid	13,091 62
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	43,473 90
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	11, 72 99
Amount of all other expenses and obligations	17,451 27
Par and Market Value of the Company's Stock per share:— Par Value, $100. Market Value, $100.	

HERMAN O. POWERS, President.

THOMAS GOODMAN, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

Capital Stock, full paid.....

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		$50,000 00
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks (Central National)		8,420 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first llen on Real Estate on which there is less than one year's interest		124,582 00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		900 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value		270,195 00
	Par Val.	*Market Val.*
U. S Bonds of 1881 and Five twenties	$100,000	$110,390
1 Massachusetts Bond..	1,000	1,200
Rhode Island Bonds....	10 000	10,000
City of Portland Bonds	5 000	5 000
Bank Stocks	37,200	46,456
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	76,900	97,209
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value		34,475 00
	Par value.	*Market value.*
1 U. S. Gov. Bond, $500	$500	$550
6 " " " $1000	6000	6,000
60 shs People's Fire Insurance Company	6000	7,800
60 shs Worcester Gas Light Company	7,500	6,000
20 shs Eagle Stove Co...	2,500	500
20 shs Mercantile Savings Bank	2 200	1,500
12 shs Central Nat. Bk.	1,500	1,200
228 shs Bay State S. & L. Company	25,980	12,000
100 shs Lincoln Wharf Company	10,000	5,000
On personal property...		275
	63 730	34,475
Interest on investments due and unpaid		8,037 35
Accrued interest not yet due		3,867 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value		11,761 04
Loans on Personal security		$3,900 00
Town Loans		5,000 00
Office Furniture		1,691 01
Rents accrued		1,170 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	175 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon } estimated	7,825 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company }	
Amount of Mutual Dividends unpaid	1,865 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks (Estimated at 50 per cent.)	197,843 00

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	308 867 82
Interest received from investments	29,618 46
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources (Rents)	4,491 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	153,127 27
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums } estimated	17,557 54
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid }	
Amount of dividends declared during the year	22,000 00
Amount of dividends paid	22,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	15,251 19
Amount of taxes and stamps paid by the Company	18,117 71
Amount of all other expenditures:— Paid mutual dividends $7,328 07 / Real estate repairs 615 66	7,944 63
Par Value. $100 *Market Value.* $130	

HENRY CHAPIN, President.

AUG. N. CURRIER, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA

SPRINGFIELD Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital stock, full paid.....$500,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		$60,600 00
Cash on hand		5,078 91
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks:— Agawam National Bank..$10,111 44 / Third National Bank.. 7,471 28		17,582 72
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		44,500 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		81,591 66
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		2,300 00
Amount of Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value		620,482 00
	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
U. S. 6s of 1881, Registered Bonds	350,000	$57 375
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	170,000	185,700
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	30,000	32,100
U S 5-20s, 1868	10 000	11,125
1117 sh. Bank Stock	111,700	167,870
1367 sh. Railroad Stock	136,700	180,632
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Bonds	1,500	1,500
Potsdam and Watertown R. R. Bonds	7,000	7,000
St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Bonds	5,000	4 700
Union Pacific	5,000	5,000
Springfield Aqueduct Company Stock	6 000	6 180
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value		53,288 54
	Market Value.	*Amount Loaned.*
9 shares Chicopee Nat. Bank Stock, Springfield	$1377	$800 00
10 shares Agawam	1300	1 000 00
33 shares Hoyeard	3663	3 300 00
5 shares Third	650	
10 shares Agawam	1300	1,550 00
1 bond U S. 5-20 Coupon	1080	1 000 00
2 bonds U S 5-20 Coupon	1620	1,400 00
57 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and I. R. R.	4332	
26 shares Third Nat. Bank	3380	6,000 00
24 shares Third Nat. Bank	3320	2,238 54
33 shares Agawam Nat. Bank	4270	3,000 00
30 shares Agawam Nat. Bank	3900	
56 shares First National Bank	7000	12,000 00
15 shares Third Nat. Bank	1950	
2 Bonds Western Union Telegraph Co	1600	
60 shares Central Nat. Bank, N. Y.	6300	
20 sh. Shoe and Leather Nat. Bank, N Y	2500	8,000 00
1 bond Detroit, Monroe, and Cleveland R R.	1000	1,000 00
4 bonds U. S. 5-20 Coupon	4320	4 000 00
10 shares New London and Northern R R.	1100	
5 shares Ætna Insurance Co. Stock	1000	1,850 00
5 bonds St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R.	5000	5 000 00
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon	540	500 00
	$62,422	$53,288 54
Interest on investments due and unpaid		452 00
Interest accrued, not yet due		3,060 02
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value		4,323 26
Rents accrued		$804 16
Office and Agency Furniture		3719 10
Total Assets		$901,687 11

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	20,738 34
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	14,501 30
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	7,037 37
Amount of all claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	8,257 27
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	266,632 05

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	539,676 41
Amount of premiums earned	432,790 51
Interest received from investments	54,432 40
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources (Rents)	2,215 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	268,019 13
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	4,823 98
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	31,284 54
Amount of dividends declared during year	57,894 72
Amount of dividends paid	57,894 72
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	94,427 19
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	23,501 26
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	25,304 24
Par Value. $100. Market Value. $120.	

EDMUND FREEMAN, President.

SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.